# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6075.—VOL. XXXVIII.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1857. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

## BIRTHS.

On the 22nd instant, at Montague House, Church-hill, the wife of Dr. Franklyn, 77th Regiment, Principal Medical Officer, of a daughter.

On November 24th, at her residence, Campbell's Wharf, Mrs. B. Nash, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 19th instant, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. Archdeacon Cowper, Henry, youngest son of Major Shute, R.M., Devon, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Henry Wells, Esq., Clapham, Surrey.

## DEATH.

On the morning of the 22nd November, Howard Hughes, drowned while bathing in the Waterloo Dam, Redfern, in his sixteenth year. The deceased was the eldest son of Mr. John Hughes, of London, and an apprentice of Mr. Joseph Cook, of this city.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH, daily, from Phoenix Wharf, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; from Woolloomooloo sharp at 10·30 a.m. and 2·30 p.m.; returning from Manly at 12 (noon) and 5·30 p.m.
On and after the 1st December an extra steamer will leave Sydney at 7 every evening, and Manly at 8·30 a.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—From Sydney at 9 a.m., 1.15, and 4 p.m.
From Parramatta, at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Ryde, at 7·45 a.m., returning at 6 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m. | From Parramatta, at 4 p.m.
Phoenix Wharf.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG — MONDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.; THURSDAY, at 8 a.m.; and SATURDAY, at 9 a.m.
TO KIAMA.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.; and THURSDAY, at 8 a.m.
TO SHOALHAVEN.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
Phoenix Wharf.

STEAM to MERIMBULA and EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—The ILLAWARRA, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, at noon, calling at BROULEE, and returning on the following TUESDAY.
Phoenix Wharf.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 8.
BOOMERANG, to MELBOURNE, THIS AFTERNOON (WEDNESDAY), at 3.
YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), at 9.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, at 9 p.m.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY, 1st December, at 11 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CHINA.—For SHANGHAI.—To sail on SATURDAY, 5th December.—The A. S. N. Company's steamship, SHAMROCK, T. SULLIVAN, commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 5th December, for the above port.
For rates of passage money, apply to JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sydney.

STEAM to CALCUTTA direct.—The Australian Auxiliary Steam Clipper Company's new steamship UNDAUNTED, A1 13 years, 2500 tons, W. HALES FRANKLYN (late of the Royal mail steamer Sydney) commander, is under engagement with the Indian Government to leave for the above port on or about the 1st proximo.
This magnificent steam frigate-built ship, having just completed her first voyage to these colonies in seventy-two days from land to land, beating some of the most celebrated of the Australian clippers, offers a most desirable opportunity for intending passengers, who will be provided with a first-rate table and with male and female attendants.
Inspection of her lofty and spacious poop, cabin saloons, bath rooms, &c., &c., is invited.
An experienced surgeon is attached to the ship.
For first-class passage only apply to KIRCHNER and CO., agents, No. 1, Wynyard-street.

THE EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S steamship EUROPEAN, of 2300 tons, 530 horse power, WM. PARFITT, Esq., commander (carrying her Majesty's Mails), will be despatched for Suez, calling at intermediate ports, on FRIDAY, 11th December, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, including expense of transit through Egypt, but exclusive of wines, spirits, ales, &c.

| SYDNEY TO | Melbourne. | K. G. Sound. | Galle. | Aden. | Alexandria. | Malta. | Southampton. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Single berth in a state-room in poop, or main deck, outside range ...... | 9 9 | 25 | 70 | 85 | 110 | 115 | 115 |
| Ditto ditto ditto, inside range, or in centre state-rooms ...... | 7 7 | 20 | 50 | 65 | 85 | 90 | 95 |

Single state-rooms with four berths charged extra.
Children under three years, if not occupying a berth, free (except the cost of transit through Egypt); from three to ten years, half fare if two in a berth—if each occupying a berth, two-thirds fare. European servants, half-fare. Native Indian servants, one-third fare.
The rates of passage include steward's fees, bedding, and linen, together with attendance of experienced male and female servants.—An experienced Surgeon on board of each ship.
First-class passengers will be allowed 3 cwt. of personal baggage, free of freight.
Merchandise cannot be carried under the name of luggage; and parcels for different consignees collected and made up in single packages, addressed to one party for delivery in England, or any of the intermediate ports, for the purpose of evading the payment of freight, will incur the risk of seizure by the Customs' authorities.
The Company will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewellery, precious stones, or metal, unless fully described and value declared.
Arrangements for freight of specie—deliverable at the Bank of England—can be made on application at the Company's Office, No. 1, Margaret-street.
Boxes should be strongly made, with elm ends, lined with tin, and must be sealed over tape in countersunk holes; also provided with an iron hoop at each end.
HUGH LARMOUR, manager.
E. and A. R. M. Company's Office, 1, Margaret-street.

GEORGE, for MORETON BAY.—Loading at Russell's Wharf.—All cargo must be shipped by THIS EVENING as the vessel sails TO-MORROW.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR the MANNING RIVER, touching at CUNDLE CUNDLE and TARRER.—The regular trader LOUISA MARIA, IHNEN, master, under engagement to sail in the course of next week.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf; or to LINCKER and CO., ship chandlers, 17, Lower George-street.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER.—The regular traders JOSEPHINE, and SANCHO PANZA, are now ready to receive cargo.
For freight or passage apply to NORTHWOOD and COX, Baltic Wharf. N.B.—All freight payable in Sydney.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The regular trader RAVEN, having undergone a thorough overhaul, is now loading at the Flour Wharf, and will have prompt despatch.
Apply to Captain BROWN, on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine Schooner CAROLINE, WELLS, master, is now loading at the Bethel Wharf, and, a considerable portion of her cargo being engaged, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The favourite clipper barque MONARCH, GEORGE KELLY, commander, having most of her cargo engaged, will have the usual despatch.
Saloon ... ... ... £5 5 0
Steerage ... ... ... 2 10 0
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The packet schooner BRILLIANT, Captain WILSON, now loading at the Albion Wharf, will have quick despatch.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR GEELONG direct.—A Regular Trader.—The clipper schooner EAGLE, W. MARE, commander, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—The schooner ACIS, 120 tons, THOMPSON, master.—This vessel, having part of her cargo already on board, will receive a limited portion of freight to fill up. She will positively be despatched this week.
For freight or passage apply at MACNAMARA, SON, and CO.'S Wharf.

SHIP ALEXANDER.—CAPTAIN DOUGHERTY, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew or officers.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIZZIE WEBBER for ADELAIDE.—Notice to Shippers and Passengers for Adelaide direct.—The beautiful packet brig LIZZIE WEBBER, 300 tons burthen, JOHN McKINLAY, commander, will sail for PORT ADELAIDE immediately. Her excellent saloon, cabin, and steerage accommodation is well known, and ladies or families wishing to proceed by this desirable packet ship are requested to notify the same at once to the undersigned.
Cabin passage, beds, bedding, wine, &c. ... £12 12 0
Steerage, with good accommodation ... 6 6 0
Freight, 40s. (forty shillings) per ton.
Apply, at Campbell's Wharf, to the commander; or to the owner, HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street, Sydney.

FOR AUCKLAND.—At Campbell's Wharf.—The first-class brig MO.., 236 tons, Captain BOWDEN, will meet with despatch on discharge of inward cargo.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 8, Jamison-street.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The regular trader clipper schooner BRISTOL, McLEAN, master, is ready to take in cargo at the Grafton Wharf, and will positively sail on MONDAY, the 30th instant. Shippers are requested to send down their goods with all possible despatch.
For freight or passage (having comfortable and airy accommodation), apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

NELSON GOLD-FIELDS.—Loading at Macnamara's Wharf.—The well-known favourite packet-brig EMMA, J. H. HOLFORD, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port on the 30th instant. Passengers are requested to inspect her excellent cabin and steerage accommodation, which are first-class, having a separate ladies' cabin, and providing beds, bedding, wines, spirits, &c.; and having been purchased expressly for the Nelson trade, will be kept replete with every comfort.
For freight or passage apply immediately to the captain on board; or S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street, who will be happy to afford every information to intending emigrants.

OCEAN QUEEN, for NELSON, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Entries must be passed and bills of lading sent in for signature by noon.
Has room for one or two passengers, if engaged for at once. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

PACKET BRIG EMMA, for NELSON GOLD-FIELDS.—Has room for four cabin and three steerage passengers still disengaged. Intending passengers are requested to inspect the very superior accommodation.
Apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

FOR NELSON, with quick despatch.—The regular trader LOUIS AND MIRIAM, Captain VANDERWOOD, is now loading at the Grafton Wharf. Shippers are urged to complete their arrangements without delay, as this vessel will positively sail to her appointed time.
For freight or passage, having accommodations which for convenience and liberal treatment are really unequalled in the trade, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The well-known favourite passenger brig DART, Captain JENKINS, is fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and has a considerable part of her cargo already engaged.
For freight or passage, having cabins replete with every comfort, apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR PORT de FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The brig TRITON, will sail on SATURDAY next for the above port; offers superior advantages.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain DAVISON, on board; or to WILLIAM WHITBREAD, office, F. S. Palmer's, 28, Hunter-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The well-known barque JANE CATHERINE, EDWARD RICHARDS, master, will sail on 3rd December.
For passage only, having excellent accommodation, apply to R. T. FORD, Sydney Exchange.

FOR LONDON.—To sail on 10th December.—The well-known clipper ship LIGHT OF THE AGE, 1200 tons, S. McBEATH, commander, will sail as above. This fine ship having splendid first and second cabin accommodation, affords an excellent opportunity for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
For plans of cabins, freight, and all particulars, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 1st February, 1857.—The well-known and favourite passenger-ship GRANITE CITY, 850 tons, LEASK, commander, is a regular trader, and will sail as above.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 9th January, 1858.—LA HOGUE, 1300 tons, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander, will sail as above.
For plans of cabins, freight, &c., apply to Captain WILLIAMS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, the Yacht PEACE, all gear complete. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S office, Bligh-street, Sydney. October 15.

WANTED to CHARTER, a first-class Vessel, for the conveyance of about 220 tons cargo, from the Mauritius to Sydney. Apply to J. GRAFTON ROSS, manager, Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Offices, 119, George-street, Sydney.

ANTONIO PETRONEUA, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees are informed that this vessel is now alongside Towns' Wharf, and will oblige by passing ENTRIES immediately. R. TOWNS and CO.

YACHT MISCHIEF for SALE, by Private Contract. The above favourite pleasure and racing yacht, of about 13 tons o.m., built in 1853 coppered and copper-fastened, ballast (including a quantity of lead), moulded to the timbers, and an iron keel. Her cabin accommodations are of the first-class, and she is fitted with every requisite for the enjoyment of yachting in its true sense. She is rigged and fitted out with all the modern improvements, including patent blocks shaped internally with galvanised iron; all her iron work is galvanised. Further particulars, and cards to view, may be obtained at the offices of FRITH and PAYTEN, Sydney Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

OBERON, IRON S. STEAMSHIP, for SALE, 100 tons builders' measurement, built by Denny, of Dunbarton, in the year 1854. Two engines of 26-horse power collectively, by Wingate, in first rate order; schooner rigged, and well found. Draught of water when laden, seven feet. Cabin accommodation for twenty passengers, also excellent steerage accommodation. This vessel is now trading between Melbourne and Port Albert. She is well adapted for the Western trade, or for any ports with bar harbours, on account of her light draught of water. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM BAYLES and CO., 97, Collins-street, Melbourne.

TO YACHTSMEN and OTHERS.—The clipper yacht ENCHANTRESS, 25 tons club measurement.—PURKIS and LAMBERT have been instructed to sell by private contract, the fine fast sailing yacht Enchantress, coppered and copper fastened, 25 tons club measurement. She won the Balmain Cup last year; is well found in sails and gear, and complete in every respect—she will be sold a bargain. For further particulars apply at the Mart; she may be seen on application to Mr. CUTHBERT.

CAVALRY HORSES.—The undersigned on behalf of Colonel W. P. ROBBINS, agent for the Government of India, are open to charter a suitable SHIP for the conveyance of Horses to Calcutta, to leave early in January. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. Counting House, 213, George-street.

CAVALRY HORSES.—Colonel ROBBINS wishes to give notice to owners of horse stock in Maitland, and the surrounding districts, that in consequence of the numerous applications made to him from parties in these localities having horses suitable for cavalry purposes for disposal,—he has determined upon visiting that locality prior to leaving for Melbourne, and will therefore be at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, FRIDAY, the 27th, and SATURDAY, the 28th, to select from such properly broken horses as may be brought forward for sale; time not admitting of his at present travelling in the district. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents for Colonel Robbins, H.E.I.C.S. Counting House, 213, George-street, Sydney, November 24th, 1857.

BOATS on HIRE at BOULTON'S Boat Yard, Harbour View Hotel, George-street North.

THE undersigned are cash Purchasers of Wool, Tallow and Hides, or will make liberal advances on shipments thereof, consigned to Messieurs Havenith and Co., of London. MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., 15, Macquarie-place.

WOOL.—The undersigned are purchasers of Wool, or will make liberal advances on consignments to their friends in England. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 8, Macquarie-place.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street Sydney, are purchasers.

TO SQUATTERS and others sending Stock to Victoria. CHARLES BROWN, Stock and Commission Agent, 46, Collins-street West, Melbourne. References in Sydney: Messrs. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.; and EDWARD KNOX, Esq.

## PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ALFRED DRIVER.—Send your address to CHARLES READ, 4, Prince street. Letters from Chertsey.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JOHN POMROY, son of John Pomroy, watchmaker, of London, he will hear of his niece, MARTHA POMROY, at J. Druce's, tailor, Liverpool, N. S. Wales.

IF THIS SHOULD meet the eye of THOMAS PETTET, sailmaker, from London, he is earnestly requested to return or communicate to his FRIENDS in the South Head Road, as HARRY is seriously ill.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Great Hit TO-NIGHT.—Revival of the BOTTLE.—Immense success of JONATHAN BRADFORD.—THIS EVENING the performance will commence with the interesting drama of THE BOTTLE; or, the Drunkard's Doom. And conclude with JONATHAN BRADFORD; or, the Murder at the Roadside Inn. Monthly subscription tickets, £1 1s., to be had at the Box Office. Prices: Boxes, 3s.; upper boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. JAMES SIMMONS, Lessee and Manager.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT. Wednesday, November 25th, will be performed the operatic drama of ROB ROY. Rob Roy, Mr. Byers; Diana Vernon, Madame Sara Flower. To conclude with THE BOTTLE. Coddles, Mr. Burton; Snike, Mr. S. Howard; Ruth, Miss Clifford. Boxes, 2s. 6d.; upper, 1s. 6d.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d.
J. L. BYERS manager.

THE MINSTRELS ARE HERE.—Royal Hotel, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. San Francisco Minstrels.

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DISSOLVING VIEWS at the Band of Hope Meeting TO-NIGHT, at the School of Arts. Mr. C. S. Packer will perform on the organ. Admission—adults, 6d.; children, 3d. To commence at a quarter past 7.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce to his adult pupils that he intends giving his dancing lessons on THURSDAY EVENING next, instead of FRIDAY, for this week only.

BALMAIN REGATTA CARD.—St. Andrew's Day.—Advertisements intended for insertion in BRADSHAW'S Regatta Card (the Committee's official programme), must be forwarded on or before SATURDAY next. Office, 6 and 8, Church-hill.

THE EXCHANGE BALL.—His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL having consented to open the Sydney Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 3rd December next, at noon, it is proposed to celebrate the event by a SUBSCRIPTION BALL in the Exchange, on the evening of the same day.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. Barker, Esq., M.L.A. | M. Metcalfe, Esq. |
| Thomas C. Breillat, Esq. | Edye Manning, Esq. |
| Benjamin Buchanan, Esq. | Hon. J. L. Montefiore, Esq., M.L.C. |
| Hon. R. Campbell, Esq., M.L.A. | Henry Prince, Esq. |
| Benjamin Darley, Esq. | Thos. Whistler Smith, Esq. |
| Hon. S. A. Donaldson, Esq., M.L.A. | Hon. William Spain, Esq., M.L.C. |
| J. E. Ebsworth, Esq. | Hon R. Towns, Esq., M.L.C. |
| D. Egan, Esq., M.L.A. | R. Tooth, Esq. |
| R. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.A. | George Thorne, Esq. |
| J. E. Graham, Esq. | E. C. Weekes, Esq., M.L.A. |
| G. R. Hirst, Esq. | J. B. Watt, Esq. |
| Clark Irving, Esq., M.L.A. | James Williamson, Esq. |
| Walter Lamb, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq. |
| Hugh Mackay, Esq. | |

Applications for tickets to be made on or before THURSDAY, the 26th November, to the Committee, under cover to the Secretary, at the Exchange.
Cards of admission, one guinea each.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

INVITATION MORNING ASSEMBLY.—Mr. JOHN CLARKE respectfully announces to his numerous Friends and the Public generally that his Annual Grand Invitation Morning Assembly will take place on THURSDAY, 26th November, at 3 o'clock p.m. precisely, at his new and spacious Hall, Elizabeth-street North. Heads of families, guardians, ladies, and gentlemen who take pleasure in witnessing the juvenile improvement in this polite and useful branch of education are requested to leave their cards of address, to whom invitations will be promptly forwarded.

ST. MICHAEL'S AUXILIARY CHURCH SOCIETY, Surry Hills.—The annual meeting of the above Society, will take place THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at half-past seven o'clock, when the Lord Bishop of Sydney has kindly consented to take the chair. W. J. CUTHBERT, hon. sec.

PARRAMATTA MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS. A lecture will be delivered THIS EVENING, by Mr. M. MACPHERSON, Subject—Agriculture.

FREEMASONRY.—Lodge of Harmony, No. 814.—Members are requested to attend an Emergency MEETING, at the Hall, York-street, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock precisely. J. F. HENEY, Secretary.

267. THE MEMBERS of the R. A. Chapter 267 will meet at the Hall, York-street, on THURSDAY, November 26, at 7 p.m., for particular business. By order, J. W. JOHNSON, J.S.

SURRY HILLS DISCUSSION CLASS.—Conversazione for THIS EVENING. Does morality increase with Civilisation.

DEPARTURE OF THE HONORABLE J. B. DARVALL, M.P.—Some friends of Mr. DARVALL, being desirous of inviting him to a PUBLIC DINNER, prior to his departure from the colony, a preliminary MEETING will be held at the Exchange Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., in order to make arrangements for the same. T. C. BREILLAT.

SYDNEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Sydney Gas Consumers' Company will be held at the Exchange Hotel, on TUESDAY, 1st December, at two o'clock p.m., for the election of Directors and other important business connected with the progress of the Company. By order of the Provisional Committee,
ROWAND RONALD, Secretary (pro tem.).
Lloyd's Chambers, Sydney, 18th November, 1857.
N.B.—Those shareholders only will be entitled to vote who have paid their first call on or before the day of meeting.

MUDGEE AND LOUISA CREEK GOLD ESCORT.—The arrangement for the establishment of this Escort having been completed, notice is hereby given that it will, until further ordered, leave Mudgee for Louisa Creek, each FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock a.m.
Office of Inspector-General of Police, Sydney, Nov. 20.

COOK WARD.—The Electors of Cook Ward are respectfully informed that MEETINGS of the Friends of Mr. J. B. SMITHERS will be held at the undermentioned houses, where Mr. J. B. Smithers will be happy to meet the Electors. The chair at each meeting to be taken at half-past 7 p.m.:—
On WEDNESDAY (THIS EVENING), 25th instant, at Mr. Smedley's, Museum Inn, William-street, Woolloomooloo.
On THURSDAY, 26th instant, at Mr. Mooney's Hotel, Crown-street, Surry Hills.
On FRIDAY, 27th instant, at Mr. C. H. Shettle's, Strawberry Hill Inn, Elizabeth-street South.
WILLIAM SHARP, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.—Making and forming the Roads from the North Shore to the Lane Cove.—The meeting held by advertisement, at the Church of England School Room, St. Leonard's, on Monday, the 23rd (yesterday), was adjourned (with a view of securing a larger attendance) till SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock, when it is earnestly hoped all who are interested will attend.

MR. THOMAS SPENCE for Fitz Roy Ward.—A Public MEETING of the Electors will be held at Black's Hotel, Surry Hills, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.
FREDERICK OANE, Secretary.

THE GREEN TABLET FUND.—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount already advertised ... ... | 95 | 8 | 0 |
| Thompson, Symonds, and Co. ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| M. E. Murnin, Esq. ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| John Croft, Esq. ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| William Fanning, Esq. ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Thomas Cooper, Esq. ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |

ARTHUR HODGSON, hon. treasurer.
152, George-street, Sydney, November 24th.

TO BANKERS, Insurance Companies, Shipping Agents, Auctioneers, and the trade generally.—The undersigned having contracted for the use of the carriages for Advertisements on the Great Southern and Great Northern Railways, early application is necessary to secure good positions for the same, the date for placing them in the carriages December 1st, 1857.
The Carrying business will also be conducted by us to the different stations.
Goods and parcels will be booked, and heavy goods taken up at the merchant's stores (if notice is given of the quantity before one o'clock in the day), and will deliver all goods consigned to us to and from the country with dispatch.
Tenders for three months wanted for the delivery of goods at per ton from
Parramatta station to Parramatta.
Windsor and Richmond.
Penrith, Hartley, and Bathurst.
Liverpool station to Campbelltown, Picton, Camden, Berrima, Goulburn, Yass, Gundagai, and Albury.
FUSSELL and COMPANY, Commercial Chambers, opposite the Exchange, Sydney.

THE AUSTRALIAN LADIES' COLLEGE, 2, Craigend-terrace, Darlinghurst.—Prospectuses of this institution, containing a full plan of studies, terms, and all other particulars are now issued, and may be had on application to Mrs. ARNOLD; or to A. THOMSON, Esq., Exchange Rooms Sydney.

COFFEE, CHOP HOUSE, and Dining Rooms, corner Brougham-place, Pitt-street North.

A-LA-MODE, Ox Tail, and other Soups always ready, corner Brougham-Place, Pitt-street North.

CHARLES TOBY, Stock Broker, General Commission and Estate Agent, Franklin Wharf, Hobart Town.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and CO., AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS and MACHINE MAKERS, LINCOLN, and 78, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.—The Portable or Fixed Steam Engines, Thrashing Machinery, Corn Mills, and other manufactures of this celebrated firm may be obtained on the shortest notice, by order through any established Merchant.

COLLINGWOOD AGENCY.—ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—Mr. GEORGE MOCATTA is appointed agent for this bank at Collingwood, Liverpool, for the following purposes, viz.: To receive deposits and bills for discount, and to cash approved cheques and orders, on account of the Sydney branch of the corporation. Letters of credit on the Liverpool agency may be obtained at the Sydney branch. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. J. EMANUEL, Examined Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, employs the following methods in supplying Artificial Teeth from one to a complete set. First, on the roots of the natural teeth; second on a plate with clasps; third, with spiral springs; fourth, by atmospheric pressure. Mr. Emanuel guarantees satisfaction. The gold used is 20 carats, and the mineral teeth are manufactured by American, English, and French distinguished artists. No. 183, George-street North, near the EMPIRE Office.

E. W. LAYTON, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Exchange Corner, Pitt and Bridge streets.

JAMES VICKERY, Wholesale Boot Shoe, Leather and Grindery Merchant, No. 286, George-street, six doors south of King-street.

LEWIS H. SMITH (late foreman to Mr. Thompson) Colonial Saddler and Harness Maker, 559, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

MRS. MITCHELL, Midwife, 56, Pitt-street South. One Room to Let.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842), 183 George-street North, near EMPIRE Office.

MR. A. BEZELEY (late of the Colonial Architect's Department), Civil Engineer and Surveyor, Pitt-st.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. HEBBLEWHITE has removed from 100, York-street, to Pitt-street, corner of Park-street.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, and family recipes, are prepared in the true English style from carefully selected medicines, with the least possible delay, and at moderate charges. C. W. PENNY, family and dispensing chemist, 44, Parramatta-street. Established 1840.

S. W. SILVER and CO.'s Manufactures.—The undersigned are appointed sole agents in New South Wales, by Messrs. Silver and Co., London, for the SALE of all descriptions of clothing, and their various other manufactures. LEVICKS and PIPER, Pitt-street.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY.—BELL and HUNTLEY have for SALE a large assortment of Medicine Cases, with appropriate guides. Prices from 15s. to 11 11s.; the medicines prepared in Sydney by B. and H. Medicine cases replenished, and single tubes supplied. George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

FURNITURE carefully Removed by spring vans. D. BUIST and SON, 254, George-street.

WRITING, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic &c., taught by Mr. BRAGG, 246, Sussex-street, Haymarket.

VACCINATION DAILY, at J. C. HORNER'S, Apothecaries' Hall, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.—The person who addressed one to the undersigned (beginning with a fib and ending in falsehood), received THIS MORNING, is requested to have the manliness to give his name and address. W. CANON, Custom House, 24th November.

IN ANSWER to the ADVERTISEMENT of Mr. BEYSON, in yesterday's paper, I emphatically deny that I advertised him for one day's pay, but it is for arrears of pay extending over six weeks. W. G. BOWICK, Painter, &c., 73, Cumberland-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED, intending leaving the colony by the Vimeira, requests all ACCOUNTS to be forwarded forthwith; and all parties indebted to me are requested to pay their DEBTS by the end of the month. T. H. SMITH, George-street, Parramatta.

ALL PARTIES to whom I am indebted are requested to forward their accounts forthwith, in order that they may be liquidated; and all parties who are indebted to me are requested to pay their debts in the course of the month of November, otherwise I shall be reluctantly compelled to proceed for the recovery. DAVID BEARD, 31, Market-street, and 93, Clarence-street.

NOTICE.—If JOHN McCARTY does not remove the furniture left by him, at the Woolpack Inn, Sussex-street, at the expiration of fourteen days from this date, they will be sold to defray expenses. Mrs. C. TESSIMOND.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that no person is any longer authorised to sign any documents whatsoever on my account; and I desire that all persons, having any claims on me will furnish me with particulars thereof forthwith as early as possible. Dated this 23rd day of November, 1857. GEORGE MOSS, wine and spirit merchant, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—My son, FREDERICK ELLIOTT, sixteen years of age, having left his home without provocation, any person harbouring or employing him after this date I will prosecute according to law. ANTHONY ELLIOTT, Fairfield. November 24th.

NOTICE.—Should any persons have any claims against the undersigned, they will be pleased to present them forthwith, as it is his intention shortly to proceed to England. WILLIAM BRAGG, station-house, Ryde. November 23rd.

ESTATE of the LATE W. TURLEY.—Parties INDEBTED to the above Estate are respectfully requested to pay their respective amounts to our collector J. V. M. WEISS, address J. H. MYERS, tobacconist, King-street. Notice—All accounts unsettled after the 15th December next will be handed over to our solicitor.
J. CALDWELL, S. CALLAGHAN, } Executors to the above Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—In the Insolvent Estate of JABEZ BUNTING, of Camperdown. The above insolvent is not now nor ever was at any time, a partner of mine. EDWARD PRITCHARD, Camperdown.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—In Insolvency.—In the insolvent estate of WILLIAM WALSH, of Canterbury, in the colony of New South Wales, market gardener.—Upon application being this day made before their Honors, in Banco, for the release of the abovenamed insolvent estate from sequestration, in consideration of the creditors thereof having been paid the full sum of twenty shillings in the pound, it was ordered that the estate of the above-named insolvent be released from sequestration subject to be re-opened in a fortnight. The order for release to lie during that time in the office of the Chief Commissioner, and notice of such order being granted in the meantime to be published in one of the Sydney newspapers.—Dated this 21st day of November, A.D. 1857.—W. READETT, Attorney for the above-named insolvent.

MONEY to be LENT on Mortgages, at 7 per cent. BRADLEY and JAMES, Margaret-street.

MONEY, in large amounts, to LEND, at 7 per cent. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-st., opposite Foss and Co.'s.

MONEY.—Any amount LENT, on Farms and City Property. ROBERT FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

THE BEST and cheapest Photographic Portraits are taken by M. BROWN, at 451, Wilshire-place.

TOMLINS, SLOMAN, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Furnishing and General Ironmongers, 260 and 261, George-street.—Bar, sheet, and hoop iron; spring, cast, shear, and blister steel. Iron yard King-street.

BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George-street.—W. READING has just opened cases of Children's Summer Clothing, consisting of jean pelisses, marcella coats and jackets, white frocks and capes richly trimmed with English embroidery, ladies' and children's underclothing, and baby linen.

W. READING, Berlin House, 254, George-street, has now on SALE traced muslin for sleeves, collars, and flouncing, and children's dresses and capes, embroidery cotton, crochet cotton in the skein, grey merino for knitting, perforated cardboard, wools, canvas, and patterns, O.P. beads, black bugles, and a general assortment of materials for fancy needlework. The trade supplied, and country orders carefully attended to.

W. READING, 254, George-street.—Summer Millinery in the most attractive style, crenoline bonnets, children's eugenie hats elegantly trimmed, feathers, flowers, and Paris net bonnet shapes.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS, July to December, 1856, complete, for 9s. only. G. D. HARRISON, bookseller.

HARRISON'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 565, George-street South, just beyond Haymarket.

THIS DAY.—AUCTION SALE of FLOUR, ex Snapdragon.—H. HOUGHTON and CO. beg to inform purchasers at the above sale that STORAGE can be had at their Stores Circular Quay, on the lowest terms.

COUNTRY Buyers of Furniture, Bedding, &c., are invited to inspect the stock now on hand at Wm. DEAN'S Cabinet Warerooms, Market-street. Experienced packers.
☞ Note the address:—DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, Old City Theatre, Market-street.

ICE, ICE, ICE.—J. H. LONG begs leave to inform the public that this most refreshing necessary may be had for 5d. per lb., at the Ice House, Circular Quay, from 8 to 11 a.m.

WARDELLVILLE ESTATE.—Purchasers at the sale of a portion of the above property are hereby informed that the surveyor will be on the ground THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 9 o'clock, to stake out the allotments sold on 10th instant. EDWARD SALAMON, auctioneer.

£1 REWARD.—LOST near Bedlam Point, "Friz," a large NEWFOUNDLAND DOG. £1 given on delivery at PARKER'S Hotel, 19, York-street. Any person keeping him will be prosecuted.

GOAT.—Strayed, a White GOAT, fawn coloured, about to kid. A handsome reward to any one bringing her to F. GARLAND MYLREA, Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst (next cottage to paddock of mail).

STRAYED on to my Farm, at the White Hart Inn, Windsor Road, about five months since, a bay HORSE, with black points, branded MC on off shoulder, and JS on near shoulder. Whoever owns the same, may have it on paying expenses. If not claimed within one month from this date, it will be sold to defray the same. WILLIAM BROWN, White Hart Inn, Windsor Road, November 23rd, 1857.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Railway Surveyors' Camp, near Gunning:—
One Dark Brown large draught HORSE, about 17½ hands high, rather long head, and rough mane and tail, W over A on near shoulder. One Dark Brown MARE, about 14½ hands, no white but saddle marks, A on near and TC nearly obliterated on off shoulder.
One Bay HORSE, 14½ hands, HT on near shoulder, a small star on face.
One Light Brown MARE, about 14 hands, NG on near shoulder—has a yearling foal not branded—is bay with white face and feet.
£5 reward will be given to any person who will restore these horses to the Railway Survey Camp, near Yass, or £3 will be paid to any person who will by post send such information to Mr. JOHN BERRY, Railway Surveyor, Yass, as lead to their recovery; or if stolen, £20 will be given to the person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person who stole them.

STRAYED on to my premises, a Peacock. ROBERT PHENNA, 6, Campbell street, Surry Hills.

LOST, a small Bunch of Keys on a steel ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the office of Messrs. L. and S. SAMUEL 183, Pitt-street North.

NOTICE TO STUDMASTERS and Owners of Horses standing for the Season.—£20 REWARD.—ST. LEN, from Hartley, in or about the month of January, 1856, a Blood Bay MARE, 16 hands high, branded GB over P on near shoulder (no other brand when lost) a small star on forehead, and the Gratis snip between the nostrils; black points. £10 reward will be paid by the undersigned on recovery of the mare, and an additional £10 on information that shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the thief or thieves. RICHARD WILLIAM HEARD, Pulpit Hill, Bathurst Road.

FOUND, a BOAT. The owner can have it by paying expenses, and applying to J. HENRY, 8, King-street.

FOUND, in my paddock, on the fifth day of August, a bay HORSE, branded JR on both sides under the saddle, small star in forehead, a little white on each hind foot between fetlock and hoof. If the above horse is not released within one month from this date it will be sold to pay expenses. GEORGE BLACKWELL, Horse and Jockey Inn, near Liverpool. November 4.

A RESPECTABLE Young Person wishes to proceed to England to attend on a Lady or Family going about January, and would consider her service as equivalent for the passage money. Address, by letter, F. M. B., Post-office, Newtown.

A COLLECTOR, not having sufficient to employ his time, would be glad to collect Rents, Debts, &c. &c.; ample security given. Address E. H., care of Mr. T. LUSTY, Wilshire-place, Brickfield-hill.

A GOOD Joiner or Cabinet Maker wanted. JOHN MOLITOR, corner of Philip and Hunter-streets.

A HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID wanted. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTSON, 3, Wynyard-square.

A SECOND MATE.—Wanted, a Man as Second Mate and Carpenter. Apply on board the Bella Vista, at Macnamara, Son, and Co.'s Wharf.

BOILER MAKER.—Wanted, at the Newington Salt Works. Apply to E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

COACHMAN wanted. Apply between 2 and 3 p.m., at 112, Macquarie-street.

COLLECTOR.—Wanted, an engagement as Collector, by a gentleman well acquainted with Sydney and the suburbs; first-class references and good security. Address E. N. W., Box 253, Post Office.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, who can cook and wash. Apply No. 95, Palmer-street.

GOVERNESS Wanted. She must be competent to finish the education of her pupils in music and French. Apply to GREENKNOWE, Macleay-street.

MEDICAL.—A fully qualified Surgeon, &c., (lately from England,) would be glad to know of an opening in the country for a general practitioner. Address, by letter, L.A.C., HERALD Office, Sydney.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a Boy that has been at the Butchering business before and can write a good hand, to carry out meat and to make himself generally useful; good wages given. Apply to SAMUEL PATRICK, Harris-street North, Pyrmont.

PAPERHANGER wanted. Apply Bedford House, Elizabeth-street, opposite Racecourse.

STABLEMEN Wanted. Apply to the Manager, at the H. E. I. CO.'S. Horse Repository, Bligh and O'Connell streets.

TO PLASTERERS.—Wanted, Two good sober Men. Apply at St. Peter's Church, Newtown.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Wanted, for the purpose of extending an established business, to borrow £200. It will be repaid with moderate interest, in four equal sums quarterly. Written applications, in the first instance, may be made to Z. Q., HERALD Office.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—A young man, of eight years' colonial experience, and well-acquainted with the drapery, grocery, &c., is open to an engagement in town or country. Good references. Address BUSINESS, HERALD Office.

TO COMPOSITORS.—Wanted, a Practical Printer and Overseer, to undertake the Composition, &c., of a Weekly Journal. Apply personally, between the hours of 11 and 12 at BELL'S LIFE Office.

TEAMS WANTED, for Louisa Creek, at RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO.'S, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a Man, to bottle Wine. Apply WERE'S, Bank-court, King-street.

WANTED, a Splitter and Fencer. Apply at the office of W. REDMAN, solicitor, York-street, opposite Police Office.

WANTED, a good Waiter; reference as to character required. Apply at Petty's Hotel, Church-hill.

WANTED, on the East side of George-street, between King and Hunter streets, premises suitable for a jeweller's business. Address W. J. T., Post Office.

WANTED a Man, as general Farm Servant. Apply 398, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, immediately, Galvanised Iron Hurdles. Apply, stating quantity that can be had, and price, to Mr. E. T. BLACKET, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an experienced Female Cook, for an Hotel at Bathurst. J. C. GLUE, 47, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Farm Servant, and a Man to attend a Thrashing Machine, for Bathurst. J. C. GLUE, 47, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Purchaser for a snug Butchers' Business, in full trade. Apply by letter J. H., 35, King-street East.

WANTED, a respectable Young Girl as Nursemaid, at J. B. TICKLE'S, 231, George street.

WANTED, a General Servant; good character indispensable. Mrs. F. W. MITCHELL, 68, Cumberland-street North.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply to Mrs. A. MOORE, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good Plain Cook. Apply between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock this day, to Mrs. HENRY FISHER, Woolston Cottage, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a good General Servant. Apply to Mrs. G. ALLEN, Mansfield, Toxteth Cottage, Glebe.

WANTED, One or Two good Polishers. Apply before 9 o'clock to G. WOOD 164, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED to be known, Portraits 5s., with case, 290, George-street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, a strong Saddle Mare, about 15 hands high. Liberal price will be given. Apply at Mr. CAREW'S, corner of Castlereagh and Hunter streets, on THURSDAY, between 9 and 12 a.m. A guarantee required.

WANTED, Rum or Ale Casks, in good condition, on board of the brig Wild Wave, at Smith's Wharf.

WANTED, a Wet Nurse. Terms, liberal. Apply to Dr. McEWAN, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, Phillip-street.

WANTED, in a Family residing four miles from Sydney, a Cook and a Coachman; no objection to a married couple without children; they must be really good servants. Liberal wages. Apply to Mrs. PAWSEY, Registry Office, King-street.

WANTED, a good working Lad, not less than 14 years of age, as General Servant, for the term of two or three years. Apply to G. HILL, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Respectable Youth, 12 or 14 years of age. Apply Mr. HOWES, Tailor, 391, George-st.

WANTED, a Young Lady of domestic habits, as Governess, who is competent to teach English, Music, and Dancing. Apply to Mrs. STENHOUSE, Waterview House, Balmain.

WANTED, a good Engrossing Clerk. Apply to CASHIER, R. J. and G. West, No. 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Farm Servants. Apply to H. H. HERRING, 74, Phillip-street.

WANTED, Lessons on the Flute. Address, stating terms, to M. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Situation by a respectable English person as Plain Cook. M. M., chemist, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a Groom to take care of a pair of horses, who can drive, and who is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to JOHN DALLEY, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a respectable Female Servant for a small family. For address, apply 4-5, George-st. South.

WANTED, a Young Man. W. INGRAM, grocer, 472, George-street South.

WANTED, a Female House Servant. Apply, 35, King-street, between Kent and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a General Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. BURT, 155, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Clerk for a Retail Grocery Business, with a knowledge of the same preferred. Apply by letter, stating references and salary required, to HANKS and CO., 319, George street.

WANTED, a Youth, as Cashier—intelligent and respectably connected. Apply to HANKS and CO., 319, George-street.

WANTED an Assistant in the Grocery Business. Apply to HANKS and CO.

WANTED, a Yard in Sydney, with a shed and stabling for two or three horses, &c.; water laid on. Address, with particulars and lowest terms, to YARD, HERALD Office.

WANTED TENDERS for a quantity of Flagging; also Tenders for a quantity of 5-feet close pale Fencing. For particulars apply to F. POOHMAN, Colonial Sugar Refining Company's Works, Parramatta-street.

WANTED a Situation by a Dispenser, who has a good knowledge of Ophthalmic diseases, with a surgeon or chemist; salary not so much an object as a quiet home. Address M. I., HERALD Office.

WANTED to purchase, a very light pair of second-hand Wheels, for a light spring pony cart must be cheap. Apply at the Sir Walter Scott Hotel, Bathurst and Sussex streets.

WANTED, by the Widow of a professional gentleman, 35 years of age, a Situation. She could undertake the management of a gentleman's house or family, or act as companion to a Protestant lady. No objection to the country. Address Z., care of Mrs. STAINES, corner of King and Castlereagh-streets.

WANTED, a General Servant (Protestant), for Paddington; references required. Apply Mrs. STAINES, Registry Office.

WANTED, Five Men, This Morning, at 6 o'clock. Apply to R. KING, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply Rev. L. E. THRELKELD, 8, Premier-terrace, William-st.

WANTED, Spadesmen, Garden Labourers, Married Couples without incumbrance, General Men, Country Carpenter, Butcher's Lad, Light Weight ditto, &c., &c. Apply to OLIVER STAINES, Labour Offices, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a good Laundress (English). For address apply to Mrs. PAWSEY, Registry Office, King-st.

WANTED, by a young Englishwoman, a Situation in a gentleman's family as a Housemaid and Needlewoman. Testimonials can be seen by applying at Mrs. PAWSEY, Registry Office, King-street.

WANTED, a strong Boy, as General Servant; also a Girl to nurse a baby. Apply Exchange Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply to Mrs. JOSEPH, 110, Pitt-street, next to Morgan's, chemist.

WANTED, a Lad, to make himself generally useful. Apply at the Star Hotel, Macquarie place.

WANTED a Situation as Head Gardener. Advertiser is competent to take the management of flower and kitchen garden, orchard, and vineyard—also the nursery. Address GARDENER, Mrs. Pawsey's, 22 King-street.

WANTED, a Parlourmaid. Apply to Mrs. WILLIAM LONG, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, Two Men to Pack and assist in the Bottling of Wine. HAIGH and ASHLIN, agents, Pitt-st.

WANTED to PURCHASE, in or near Sydney, a comfortable Dwelling-house, of not less than eight rooms, with a garden attached. Terms, cash. J. T. GROCOTT and CO., 55, King st. east.

WANTED, a good Dingy. Address, stating price, to N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Carpentering. Apply to E. HEAD, builder, Newtown.

WANTED, by a Middle-aged Couple, a Situation to take charge of Offices or Stores, and to make themselves generally useful. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address G. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply to Mrs. ROBSON, Regent House, Pitt-st., near Market-st.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a Situation as Barman, who thoroughly understands the mixing of all the American iced drinks. Unexceptionable references given. Apply to Mrs. PAWSEY, 22, King-street East.

WANTED, a Dressmaker by the day. Apply at 135, George-street.

WET-NURSE wanted immediately. Apply to Dr. SACH, 1, Charlotte-place, Sydney, or Balmain East.

WANTED to be known, just received the largest and most choice assortment of French flowers in the colony. WEBB'S, 41, King-street. The trade supplied.

WANTED to be known, the largest assortment of Paris net and willow shapes. WEBB'S, 41, King-st.

WANTED, a good plain Female Cook. Apply at Wentworth House, 3, Church-hill.

WANTED, a handy Young Man or Youth, to do plain painting in the country. Apply before nine o'clock at 196, Sussex-street South, four doors south of Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a Female, as General Servant in a small quiet respectable family. Character indispensable. English or Scotch preferred. Apply 15, Campbell-street, opposite cattle yards.

WANTED, a strong Boy, as Porter, also a young Girl to make herself generally useful. Apply to S. POTTER, George-street South.

WANTED, a strong active Lad, to deliver meat in Sydney. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a Nurse Girl, who will not object to make herself useful. Apply at 33, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a Steady Girl, 14 or 16. Apply to Mrs. HOLLER, Botany Tollgate, Redfern.

WANTED, 1000 Store Bullocks, deliverable at Dubbo. Wanted, a good Farming Man.
No. 1. Good Murrumbidgee Station for SALE, 1800 Cattle, large draft fit for market. 14 years lease.
No. 2. Fine fattening Run, Lachlan District, Salt Bush and Myall, water, without stock.
No. 3. Fattening Run, at Lake Victoria, same class of country, very large. Terms, easy.
GARLAND and BINGHAM, 72, Sussex-street, Sydney.

WANTED TO BE KNOWN, that Gentlemen can have as good a LUNCH at the Star Hotel, as at any house in Sydney, at the lowest prices. Gentlemen who cannot leave their offices can have their Luncheon sent to them without any additional charge, with beer if required. Mrs. S. WILLIAMS, Star Hotel, Macquarie-place.

WANTED to DISPOSE OF, the Lease, Good-will, and Fixtures of an established harness and saddlery business. The whole or part of the stock may be taken at valuation. Apply J. BRADLY, agent, Royal Hotel.

# PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at ten minutes past four o'clock.

### ASSENT TO BILLS.

Messages were received from the Governor-General, announcing his Excellency's assent, in the name and on the behalf of her Majesty, to the Murray River Customs Bill and the Public Loans Acts Consolidation Bill.

### NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. JUSTICE DICKINSON, on behalf of Sir Alfred Stephen, gave notice that he (Sir Alfred Stephen) would move to-morrow (this day) for leave to bring in a bill to abolish suits in Equity, by rule *nisi*, and to enable one Judge in certain cases to sit in Banco.

### THE LAND BILL.

Mr. MONTEFIORE presented a petition from a public meeting held on the previous day, relative to the Land Bill. The petition, he said, was signed by the chairman, on behalf of the meeting.

The petition was received, and Mr. Montefiore gave notice that he would to-morrow (this day) move that it be printed.

The PRESIDENT, having received the petition from the clerk, and having glanced through it, said he observed that the petition was signed only by Mr. Parkes, and therefore it could only be received as the petition of that gentleman.

Mr. ALLEN, having looked at the document, said he submitted that the petition could not be received at all.

The PRESIDENT said the petition had already been received.

Mr. ALLEN: But the House might have been taken by surprise. He submitted that when he pointed out a clause in the bill, which declared that the present Legislative Assembly did not possess the confidence of the country, they could not consistently with the Standing Orders receive the petition.

The PRESIDENT said the House took it for granted that hon. members made themselves acquainted with the contents of such petitions as they presented, and that they would not present petitions which it would be improper in the House to receive.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON thought the clause in the petition which had been referred to amounted almost to a breach of privilege. He would point out that it was contrary to the Standing Orders to receive a petition which reflected on either branch of the legislature. He apprehended the House had been taken by surprise; otherwise the petition would not have been received.

The PRESIDENT submitted, that the petition having been received, there could be no discussion as to the proposal to receive it. As to the contents, the House could not yet know what they were; but as a motion for the printing of the document would be made on the following day, when its contents would be known to hon. members, the House would have another opportunity of disposing of the matter.

Sir WILLIAM BURTON pointed out that according to one of the Standing Orders it was necessary, in moving that a petition be received, that the material allegations of the petition should be stated. This had not been done in the present instance, and it was therefore manifest that the House had been taken by surprise. He thought it was never too late to correct a serious infringement of the Standing Orders of the House.

Mr. MONTEFIORE said that when he presented the petition he was not aware that it contained anything which was contrary to the Standing Orders. Having been made aware that the memorial could not be received consistently with the character of the House, he begged leave to withdraw it.

The assent of the House have been given, the petition was then withdrawn.

### THE ELECTORAL LAW.

Mr. LUTWYCHE presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Sydney and its suburbs, as well as inhabitants of the other parts of the colony, in reference to the electoral arrangement. The petition was signed by between three and four thousand persons, and set forth that the present Electoral Act was unsound in principle and unjust in operation; that, in the opinion of the petitioners, representation ought to be based on population, and that every free man of twenty-one years of age ought to have a vote for the district in which he resided; and prayed that the House might adopt such measures as would give full effect to the prayer of the petition.

The petition was received, and

Mr. LUTWYCHE gave notice that to-morrow (this day) he would move that it be printed.

### CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPORALITIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On motion of Mr. LUTWYCHE, the President left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of this bill.

Clause 1, "Trustees empowered to lease for any term not exceeding ninety-nine years," having been moved,

Mr. WISE objected to the proposal to lease Church lands for so long a period as ninety-nine years. It was evident, he thought, that the rent which would be obtained for lands at the present time would be, long before the expiration of that period, far below the value of the property. He moved that "fifty" be substituted for "ninety-nine."

Sir WILLIAM BURTON thought it was expedient to retain the original number. There was every security in the guardianship of the bishop and other dignitaries of the Church that the lands would be advantageously and properly disposed of. Many of the glebes would be leased for building purposes; and if the leases were only for a short period the lessees would put up nothing better than lath-and-plaster buildings, which would fall down as soon as the lease expired. The lease for ninety-nine years was a lease for three lives, which was an ordinary term for such agreements.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON was at first rather startled by the proposal for so long a period as 99 years; but, on more mature consideration he thought this period was not too long. If the power reserved in the second clause was judiciously exercised, it would do away with a great deal of the objection of the longer lease. Under all circumstances he would vote for the clause as it originally stood.

Mr. WISE would have no objection to the longer period, where the lands were let only for building purposes; but as the bill referred to lands situated in all parts of the colony, some of which were not at present, and would not be for some time available for building purposes, he would press his amendment.

Mr. LUTWYCHE thought that there were other instances besides those wherein the land was required for building purposes, as, for instance, where there were minerals in the land, in which it would be esirable that the lands should be leased for a long period. He should vote for the long period.

Mr. HOLDEN supported the clause as it stood, and the amendment, having been put, was negatived.

Mr. WISE then proposed the insertion of the words "to take effect in possession, and not by reversion or by way of future interest," in lieu of the words "from the time of making the same."

This amendment was also negatived, and the clause as amended was ordered to stand part of the bill.

Mr. LUTWYCHE moved the adoption of the second clause, the object of which was to give power to the trustees to reserve a small rent for the first ten years, and an increased rent after that period.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON suggested that it would be tying up the hands of the trustees if the only period fixed was ten years. He did not think rents would reach their maximum in ten years, but that the trustees should have power to increase at later periods.

Mr. WISE would prefer a period of twenty years.

Sir W. BURTON saw no objection to the clause, more especially as those who had asked for the bill, and who represented the church, approved of it.

The clause was agreed to.

Mr. LUTWYCHE moved the adoption of the third clause, giving power to the trustees to confirm deeds and accept surrenders.

Agreed to.

Mr. LUTWYCHE next moved the adoption of clause fourth, providing that fines, premiums, and foregifts, are not to be taken.

Agreed to.

Mr. LUTWYCHE next proposed the fifth clause, prohibiting the trustees from mortgaging or otherwise incumbering the lands.

Agreed to.

Mr. LUTWYCHE next moved the sixth clause, which provides that the trustees shall account to the bishop for all rents "received," which being amended by the introduction of the word "receivable" was agreed to.

The preamble having been agreed to, the Chairman left the chair, and, the House having resumed, the bill was reported.

The adoption of the report of the bill was ordered to stand an order of the day for to-morrow (this day).

### DISTRICT COURTS BILL.

The House, on the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, for the further consideration of the above bill.

Clause 60, providing a penalty on witnesses who may neglect to obey a subpœna, and on any person in Court who, not having been subpœned, but being called upon refuses to be sworn, underwent some discussion, and was adopted after some amendments.

Clause 61, authorising the examination of witnesses *de bene esse*, was next proposed, and, after having undergone some amendments, was also agreed to.

Clause 62, providing for proceedings where the allowed set off of a defendant may exceed the amount of plaintiff's claim, underwent some discussion as to the extent of the set-off to be allowed beyond the amount of the claim, and was agreed to—the amount of set-off to be recovered being limited to £100.

Clause 63, providing that judgments shall be final and conclusive, except in cases where a new trial may be granted, was next passed as printed, after some discussion as to whether a power of nonsuit should be left to the judges of district courts, which power also was provided by the clause.

Clause 64, providing that cross judgments shall be taken as set-off, was adopted without discussion, as was also clause 65, having reference to costs.

Clause 67, referring to fees and expenses, was next proposed.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. WISE, to the effect that in cases under £20 the fees of barristers or attorneys should not form costs in the cause, unless as directed by the judge.

Sir WILLIAM BURTON suggested that it would be better that the discretion of the judge as to fees should extend to all cases, and not be limited to £20.

The amendment was strongly opposed by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, who, however, did not divide, as from the state of the House this could not be done; and also by the PRESIDENT, and by Mr. JUSTICE THERRY, and was supported by Mr. MONTEFIORE and Mr. JONES. A further amendment was proposed by Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, to the effect that there should be no cost at all in cases under £10, and that between £10 and £20 the allowance of fees to barristers and attorneys should only be allowed at the discretion of the judge; on which Mr. WISE withdrew his amendment in favour of that of Sir A. STEPHEN. The amendment last proposed was put, and the committee divided, when there were—

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|---|---|
| Ayes | 11 |
| Noes | 6 |

The amendment was consequently carried.

The clause, as amended, was then agreed to as part of the bill.

Clause 67, providing for the taxation of costs, was agreed to.

Clause 68 was next proposed, giving power to the judge to order payment by instalments in cases under £30.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN opposed the clause; as did also Mr. WANT.

Mr. JUSTICE THERRY moved as an amendent, that the direction of the judge to allow time should be limited to claims under £20, instead of £30, and spoke strongly in favour of the retention of the power of giving time in reference to small debts.

Sir WILLIAM BURTON seconded the amendment.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL consented to take the amendment proposed.

Mr. ISAACS opposed the clause.

The amendment for £20 was carried.

The clause, as amended, was then put.

Sir A. STEPHEN opposed the clause, as did also Mr. DOCKER. Mr. WISE supported it.

The question having been put, the committee divided, and there were

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|---|---|
| Ayes | 8 |
| Noes | 7 |

The clause was consequently carried.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House adjourned at half-past nine o'clock, until four o'clock to-morrow (this day).

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-four minutes past three o'clock.

### MESSAGES.

The SPEAKER reported that he had received the following Messages from his Excellency the Governor-General:—"Treasury Bills.—It being found expedient to raise an amount of money, not exceeding four hundred thousand pounds, for carrying on public works already sanctioned by the Legislature, and for paying off debentures falling due next year; and it being considered advisable to provide such amount by the issue of Treasury Bills, the Governor-General submits the subject to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, and recommends that provision may be made accordingly."

Ordered, on motion or Mr. JONES, to be printed and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

### ASSENT TO BILLS.

Messages were received from the Governor-General announcing that his Excellency had been pleased to assent to the River Murray Customs Bill and Public Loans Acts Consolidated Bill.

### PAPERS

Mr. JONES laid on the table a statement of expenditure chargeable upon loans.

Ordered to be printed.

### NEW MEMBER.

Mr. PATRICK LESLIE (introduced by Messrs. Buckley and George Macleay) took the usual oaths and his seat for the electoral district of Moreton, Wide Bay, Burnett, and Maranoa, in the room of Mr. Gordon Sandeman, resigned.

### PETITIONS.

Mr. WEEKES presented a petition from W. M. Line, on behalf of the Morpeth Working Men's Political Association, representing that the evils of the present management of the Crown lands of the colony will not be remedied by the bill now before the House, and setting forth the principles petitioners would wish introduced in any land bill which should pass into law, and praying that the same may be taken into consideration.

Petition received.

Mr. G. MACLEAY presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the town and district of Albury, representing certain grievances in the matter of a bridge across the Murray, for the erection of which they state they have prayed for in vain; and in regard to the sale of land in the immediate neighbourhood of Albury, for which they state they have also prayed in vain; and once more praying that these matters may receive due consideration.

Petition received.

Mr. COX presented a petition from certain members of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the district of Mudgee, praying that any grant for educational purposes may be distributed to the Denominational and National Boards in proportion to the number of children attending the schools respectively under their control.

Petition received.

Mr. DALLEY presented a petition from Henry Parkes, as chairman of a public meeting, held on Monday last, representing that public opinion was wholly opposed to the principles embodied in the Crown Land Bill then before Parliament, and praying that the same might not be suffered to become law.

Petition received.

Mr. HARGRAVE presented a petition from certain graziers holding squatting licenses, in the Macleay River District, praying that the assessment on stock contemplated by this bill, may not be imposed as regards stock in the Macleay District.

Petition received.

Mr. DARVALL presented a petition from certain merchants, traders, land proprietors, and occupiers of Crown lands, embodying certain resolutions in relation to the Crown lands, adopted at a public meeting held at Sydney, on the 16th instant, and praying that the same be introduced into the Crown Lands Bill now before the House.

Petition received.

Mr. DENIEHY presented a petition, praying increased remuneration to jurors.

Petition received.

### INDIVIDUAL OPINION.

On Mr. ROBERTSON giving notice of his intention to move a series of resolutions, expressive of his own opinions upon certain points of the land question then before the House,

The SPEAKER pointed out, that although the moving of these resolutions would not be exactly out of order, yet if the practice were once adopted of hon. members conveying their opinions to the House upon any question which might happen to be before it, in separate and distinct resolutions, it would lead to serious delay and considerable inconvenience in the transaction of public business. Such a practice was never tolerated in England, nor he believed in any other country where representative institutions existed.

On the order of the day for the resumption of the debate on the motion of Mr. Martin, "That this House do go into committee for the consideration of the Crown Lands Bill,"

Mr. HAY said he must confess that one reason for his refraining from addressing the House at an earlier period of the debate had arisen from his anxiety to hear something more from the Ministry with regard to the bill that they had brought forward for consideration. He must admit that he did feel somewhat doubtful, until he heard the speech of the hon. Colonial Treasurer, how far the Ministry had made up their minds to commit themselves to the principles of this bill, how far they were prepared to go in modifying them, or whether they would not be willing to withdraw the measure altogether. He must now say that his own conduct with respect to this bill, and the observations he was about to address to the House, would depend in a very material degree upon the position that the Ministry had determined to take up. He would not at present stay to give the House the reasons that had actuated him to give his support to the second reading of the bill, or to say how that vote would pledge him to stand by the bill in committee; but he would say this, that the manly manner in which the honorable the Treasurer had acted in his address to the House the other evening, the determined way in which, so to speak, he had nailed his colours to the mast; the spirit in which the hon. member had done this must be appreciated by every member of that House; whilst it must be admitted that the line of conduct that the hon. member had chalked out for himself was quite consistent with the general character, personal and political, of that hon. gentleman. The manner in which that hon. member had dealt with the subject had been quite sufficient to relieve it from any tedium or weariness that might have attended the debate upon it, and showed him to have been fully able to deal with this great and important question. In the observations he would now have the honor to address to the House, he should confine himself, as much as possible, to the practical view of the question; he did not at all mean them to be an explanation of the vote he had given the other night, for, as regarded that, he had nothing to explain away. He should have given the same vote had the same time been taken in discussing the principles of the bill as were now being consumed in the debate upon the going into committee. He regretted that the way in which that division had taken place had made it anything like a test of the opinions of hon. members on the subject, because the House had only recently seen an hon. member rising up and saying that he had voted for the second reading of the bill though he disagreed with it in almost every iota. Such a declaration as this must nullify the effect of the verdict that the House was supposed on a second reading to give upon a bill, and now hon. members must really be at a loss to say on what principles they were to consider the bill, or in what light they were to regard it when in committee. If the House were to vote upon such principles as these, there would be indeed an infinite danger of their wasting the time of the country. When honorable members considered a bill so radically wrong as that honorable member had done, such bill ought not to go into committee at all, and, in opposing it, each member might, if he chose, give at length his reasons for so doing. Not that he considered it necessary that every honorable member should rise and give a reason for the vote he gave either for or against a bill on the second reading, because plenty of opportunities were given to members, both there and elsewhere, to express those opinions. But it would be still further objectionable if bills to which a majority of honorable members were opposed were to be passed in committee by bare majorities on minor points. With regard to the present bill, the second reading having been passed, the observations now made would have the effect of perhaps clearing the way for its consideration in committee, since by the vote of the other night they had determined that it should be so considered, and of enabling the House to come to an understanding upon those general principles, brought out in the measure, on which some might be agreed and on which others might differ. It had been with this view that he regarded the present debate; it was because he thought that a great amount of time might be saved, and that they might thus ascertain whether there was any probability of bringing the bill into such a state as to receive the sanction of the Legislature, that he now proceeded to address the House, that those who had charge of the bill might be enabled to save the time of the country by going on with or abandoning the bill, as they found the sentiment of the House for or against them. Before, however, he proceeded to deal with the question itself he must be allowed to make a few preliminary observations on some points that had been raised during the discussion. First, as to the right of that House to decide upon the present question. It had been denied that that Assembly could consistently deal with this question. He, for one, totally refused to recognise such a proposition, but repudiated it in toto. He could see nothing in this question that could draw it out of the category of those matters that it was within the province of that House to deal with. Was there anything in the House itself to prevent it from deciding upon it? Was there anything in the state of public opinion—had it so changed—that that House could not enter upon and deal with the matter satisfactorily? He contended there was not. This was not a question of to-day or of yesterday, but it had been the question of questions for years past. The whole thinking population of New South Wales had for years past had their attention turned to the subject; it had been the subject of enquiry before committees of the Legislature session after session. By these committees much evidence had been taken, much information gathered, whilst they had had the advantage of being presided over by men of the highest talent, and the greatest capacity. Two of these committees had been presided over, some years back, by Mr. Robert Lowe; two had had for their chairman the former Colonial Secretary, and two had been presided over by the present minister for Lands and Public Works. He knew not what ordeal other hon. members had passed through; but he knew this, that in the district he represented, the land question had received the first attention, and he knew that he had been elected for his views upon that question, and that he had come there to give his vote in accordance with the views he had then expressed. On this question he had been elected, on this question perhaps more particularly than on any other. And what had occurred since to invalidate his election, or to make him less the representative of the views of his constituents than he had been then? Nothing that he knew of. Had the question assumed any new feature or position! Certainly not. He could not see one single circumstance that had altered since that period. Had any great revulsion of public feeling taken place, or had any remarkable anxiety been expressed upon the subject? He thought not; and nothing could therefore alter the position that that House had a right to assume, and honorable members were therefore entitled to enter upon this question with a view to its final settlement. Having undertaken this, if they found that a majority of the House could not be found to agree upon the details, then indeed the case would assume a different aspect, and the Ministry would be justified in calling upon the constituencies to decide by their votes upon the question, after that House had once fairly attempted to do so and had failed. In this case only ought the constituencies to be called upon to express their opinion. With regard to another point, on which he had been somewhat misunderstood, as to how far this should be treated as a party question. He thought he had been the first to call attention to this point; but, in the observations he had then made he had been ill comprehended. He had never intended to say that the question because of its importance, had become separated from those great questions of principle that ought to be looked upon as party questions; but what he had meant was that this was a question that could never be fully or fairly dealt with as a party question, as parties had hitherto and were now constituted in that House. It was not, in fact, a question that could with safety to the country be dealt with for the mere purpose of embarrassing a Ministry, or of overcoming an Opposition. He had felt that the measure was one of so much importance that every member was bound to come to the consideration of it firmly determined only to do what he could to mature a measure that should be for the general benefit, and as parties in that House had not at all been framed on a consideration of this question, that hon. members should not allow the best interests of the country to be damaged by this bill being made the means of reprisals between parties. He now came to the great difficulty of the question, a difficulty that had become greater from the peculiar situation it now occupied, and from the right that had latterly grown up. He could not agree with the hon. member for Murray that this was a simple question. That hon. member had told the House, over and over, that the settlement of this question was attended with no difficulty—that it was in fact one of exceedingly easy of solution; but he would ask that House, and he would ask the gentlemen who now occupied the Treasury benches, if that hon. member had shown that it was a question of easy solution? He would ask whether that hon. member, after his long and laboured speech, had convinced them that it was a simple question? On the contrary, the impression that the hon. member had left on his mind, and no doubt on the minds of many others in that House, was, that were the question simple or difficult, that honorable member was certainly not the man to deal with it. A most dangerous thing was it for a mere theorist to come down to practical suggestions, and yet into that region had the hon. member descended, and there he was at once found to be wanting. The hon. member had not in fact hesitated about proposing a system that according to him was to meet all the requirements of society, as well as to concede all the rights that had hitherto grown up. The House had heard the hon. member, and would see at once, from the dilemma in which he had placed himself, that there were many and great difficulties attending it. It was only when the hon member had rather rashly ventured to make suggestions of his own that the true difficulties of the case appeared. To show this he would allude to those suggestions. They consisted of three points. One of them was at once and for ever to get over the squatting difficulty by giving persons permission to purchase land whenever they thought proper, but allowing the squatters to have occupation licenses, which were to protect them against all the world; but how the licenses were to do this, or how they would be consistent with the right proposed to be given to the purchaser to go in anywhere and select land was left entirely in the dark. Then, when the hon. member came to reconcile his newly-invented system, and to show how the power which he contended every man ought to have to select land wherever he wished it, he failed equally, because when he asserted that, after land had once been put up, the small capitalist should be permitted to go in and select it at a certain fixed price. Now, how was it possible to understand this, or how was any Government to be in a position to say who was the small and who the large capitalist, when the land came to be chosen? Besides, what reason was there that the man with plenty of money should give way to the man with only a little? Such a plan could never work; and herein the hon. member had failed most miserably. He fully appreciated the general talent and ability of the hon. member on most subjects brought before that House; but when that hon. member said that this was a simple question, he either, by the plan he had proposed, showed that either he was most lamentably deficient in his powers of constructiveness, or else that the question was attended with some difficulties, and that it was by no means so easily to be settled as the honorable member presumed. He wished that the honorable member, and other honorable members who had accustomed themselves to address large audiences of the people, and who had acquired some degree of success in their endeavours to gain popularity!—for the sake of the country, he wished that these honorable members would endeavour to get themselves more up, and better informed in legislative construction, and learn to deal a little less in the generalities of an important question. That hon. member proposed to provide for the successful protection of squatters, in addition to the occupation right by license fee. That honorable member condemned the bill of the Parker Ministry, and the present for including what he (Mr. Forster) considered an erroneous system of leasehold. That hon. member would prefer the imposition of a registration fee. He was at a loss to know why that registration fee should exclude the license fee—if that fee was to be a merely nominal one. He would ask would that be a more perfect solution of the squatting question than that system which either of the two Ministries proposed? Would it be considered on all hands a proper solution of the question if lands be left in the hands of the present occupiers till such time they are required for sale on the payment of a nominal fee—that was the question. Would that solution be entirely satisfactory to the squatters if accomplished? that it would be satisfactory to the country as a whole he begged leave to deny. Another preliminary matter he would refer to. With regard to the staple of the energetic speech of the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Arnold), that hon. member had promised the House that he would make an effective speech on the question, but he (Mr. Arnold) had entirely lost himself, he thought, in attempting to show that hon. members of the House were too deeply committed to their private interests to be entitled as a body to deal with the question in a manner satisfactory to the country. He for one did not concur in the opinion of the hon. member. He presumed that on all subjects brought before the House, different members were more or less interested. He believed that it was an essential element in representation that the member of a representative body should be interested in questions of importance; it was for the benefit of the country generally, and for the advantage of their constituents that members should be so interested. (Hear, hear.) But if all the members were interested in a particular matter in one way, certainly a great evil to the country generally might follow; but there was little danger of that. If they were to exclude from the consideration of the question, all those who were directly interested in it, they would at the same time have to exclude a great number of those who knew anything of the practical points involved in it. Honorable members would deal fairly with the question, having been elected with a full knowledge on the part of their constituents, that many of them had a direct personal interest in the matter. It would be unworthy the dignity of that House if they considered for a moment that honorable members could be swayed by interests in the matter, beyond what they ought to be, or more than their constituents expected they would be swayed. (Hear, hear.) He lately saw in one of the public papers of the day, a list of the honorable members who were put down as having an interest in the matter. That list had omitted the name of one who had stated to his constituents when he (Mr. Murray) last appeared before them, that he had a large interest as a squatter, but in a peculiar way. The hon. Minister for Lands and Public Works told his constituents that he held 100,000 acres of land on lease from the Government. But the bill contained, nevertheless, provisions not favourable to that gentleman. (Hear, hear, from Ministerial benches.) With reference to the land so held by him (Mr. Murray), he had no doubt the measure before them had been matured, notwithstanding the absence of that hon. gentleman, with his (Mr. Murray's) full cognizance and concurrence. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Cowper.) Now he undertook to show from that that honorable members were capable to deal with the question. Was it not fair to suppose that other hon. members would be just as disinterested as the honorable gentleman alluded to. There was no reason to bandy insinuations from one side of the House to the other, that a different course would be followed by honorable members. (Hear, hear.) It was a poor way of meeting the arguments to resort to imputations of personal interest. Their arguments were good for nothing or they were favourable to his view of the case; but it only showed that honorable members who took the view of the case referred to had but little to advance in the shape of arguments when they had to resort to imputations of that sort. The hon. gentlemen (Messrs. Forster and Arnold) to whom he alluded should have answered the arguments which were adduced by those who maintained that the House as at present constituted was qualified to approach and deal with the question. If that argument was bad there could be no difficulty in proving it so, but if good what matter was it whether honorable members were interested or not? (Hear, hear.) As for himself, he must say that he was personally interested in the question, and reference to this point brought him to the marrow of the subject. He came to the House with a hope that his knowledge and intimate acquaintance with the subject would be of some use in settling it. He always looked upon the land question as one of the most important questions that was likely to be brought under the notice and consideration of the first Parliament. Whenever he had addressed the electors of his district, he had always spoken of the question in such terms—they, therefore, knew his sentiments with regard to it, and they also knew his interest in it. The electors of the district had varied interests. The interests of the southern portion of the district were in favour of increased facilities and advantages being given to the squatters; while the interests of a large number who had joined in returning him, and who were fully aware of his connection with the squatting interests, were as much as possible the other way. Many of his constituents felt and complained of the evils and defects of the squatting system. But they did not distrust him, nor doubt his desire to deal fairly and impartially with the question—his interest therein, notwithstanding. (Hear, hear.) Although he hoped, as he said before, his knowledge of the question would enable him to assist in coming to a final settlement of the question, he certainly never had the idea when the question first came to be discussed within the walls of that House that he would be called upon to take such a prominent part as it was his lot to have taken. It so happened that the storm of party had brought him more prominently forward than he had anticipated, and it had been his lot to attempt to deal with the question, in the hope of bringing it to a final and satisfactory settlement. He must say that he felt a profound sense of the difficulties of the question, and a profound sense of his own unfitness to deal with it. The practical difficulties of the question, and the profound sense he entertained of his own unfitness to deal with it, had been going on increasing. First of all he had made an attempt to provide for the passing of a land bill, which to a great extent would be a re-enactment of those very provisions now in force. It was well known to those who considered the subject that there were some great inconveniences which arose from the fact that they were not at the present moment in possession of a Land Sales Act. He had been aware of this inconvenience from the very first, but his knowledge acquired from being Minister of Lands and Public Works was greater on this point, and he was most anxious to remedy the evil and inconvenience. But this he could not do unless the House consented to allow of some legislation on the subject. The late Attorney-General, Mr. Manning, who perhaps understood the whole bearing of the land question of the country better than any other man, at all events better than any person he had ever come into contact with—that hon. and learned member was well aware of these difficulties, and had lent his aid to remedy them. During last Session the late Ministry was continually accused of insincerity in bringing forward a bill with reference to this matter. That bill was, notwithstanding, brought forward by him after a consultation with the late Attorney-General, in the hope that it would be passed through Parliament, and that the Ministry would thereby be enabled to remedy the inconveniences so much complained of. Honorable members who now sat on the Treasury benches complained that their motives were misrepresented by other hon. members in that House, but they would yet have to complain of much greater misrepresentation than they had yet done. The late Ministry were subject to misrepresentation for twelve months, till he at length, at all events, had become quite callous to such misrepresentation. But, on looking back, he could not help feeling annoyed that his motives in bringing forward the bill referred to were not appreciated. Hon. members could not or would not be made sensible of the inconvenience that arose from the want of a bill of that kind, which might have been speedily remedied, because he had, in fact, purposely refrained from introducing any organic changes in the Act. It would certainly have been beneficial to have had an Act affirming the principle of previous legislation on the subject; this the bill intended to provide. It might be that they would even yet be left a long time without a Land Sales Act to remedy evils of a pressing character. If that bill had been adopted, they would have had time to consider the formation of a perfect system, such as was desired by the House, and demanded by the country. During the recess they had been led to believe that the settlement of the whole question would be looked for at their hands, and he had entered on the consideration of the subject with a *bona fide* intention of framing a measure which would as far as possible finally settle the question. Hon. members had deemed the attempt a quixotic one, and very probably it was so, but the attempt was entered upon with all sincerity. (Hear, hear.) The Ministry of that day certainly suffered great loss in the absence of the late Attorney-General (Mr. Manning), because that hon. gentleman more than any one else was capable of throwing light upon the subject, and capable of devising a new, and, as far as possible, a perfect system. He did not know any reason why he should not inform the House what were the principles of the measure he first proposed. The first principle was that the squatting system should be put on a sounder footing; second, that a provision should be introduced giving facility to the permanent settlement of an advancing population; third, that a provision should be introduced for the better distribution of all lands whatever; fourth, that the appropriation of the proceeds of the land should be provided for; fifth, that a provisional board should be formed, by means of which a uniformity in the management of the lands would be secured, and the Government relieved from the odium of direct influence in arranging questions arising out of the subject. Now he still believed that these principles were sound; but, at the same time, he must confess he had little hope of seeing a measure pass for a considerable time in which those principles would be carried out. He hoped the House would bear with him while he endeavoured to explain why he considered a board of commission should be appointed for the management of the Crown lands. He had been always impressed with the dangers which were likely to result to Responsible Government from the difficulties thrown in the way of the management of the lands of the colony. The only way to remove these evils would be by the appointment of a board whose offices would be placed in a secure tenure. If they were to attempt to classify the land according to any such mode as proposed by the present Ministry it was his opinion they should resort to some such machinery as this. He did not believe the House or country was prepared to have recourse to this means, but, until it was done, he did not think they were safe to adopt any such classification as the present Ministry included in their bill. However, he would now pass on to the bill of the present Ministry, and consider its principles, and the reason why he gave his vote for the second reading. The principles of the bill had been variously stated by its friends and its enemies. The hon. Attorney-General (Mr Martin) had said the bill contained four principles—classification of lands, reduction of the upset price, assessment on the squatters, and an alteration of the tenure. The honorable Colonial Treasurer, on the contrary, had said that the principles of the bill were two—the sale of land at a price that was sufficient; and, secondly, to facilitate the occupation of unsold lands, until these lands were brought for sale. (Hear, hear.) Now there had been a good deal of confusion in his opinion with regard to the word principle as applied to the bill. The principle of the whole of the question on which the bill dealt were not the principles of the bill. The bill must propose to deal with the question, and it was the way it proposed to deal with the whole question that was the principle. The bill provided a gradual absorption of the land in fee simple; and he understood that to be one of the principles of the bill, and the great object of it. The hon. Colonial Treasurer considered the bill of the late Ministry did not provide for that in a distinct manner, and by the classification of land and reduction of the upset price he proposed to deal more effectually with this part of the question, and to provide for an absorption of pastoral and agricultural land, and all other lands, until all was absorbed. Combined with this principle, he gathered the principle of settlement is contained in their bill, and which provided for a continuity of settlement. It was not intended by this bill to relieve the Government from the duty of providing for a settlement of the country, or laying out townships in the proper direction, and providing all proper means for the benefit of the community, but it was intended to make particular places the centres for settlement, and to provide for the gradual absorption of land from the centres outwards. He considered no land question could be complete which did not lay the foundation of a system which should provide for the gradual alienation of the whole of the country, whether fitted for agricultural or pastoral purposes. He could not for his own part conceive how any one could maintain that lands only fitted by nature for pastoral purposes should not, some time or other, be alienated in fee simple, as well as those fitted for agricultural purposes. (Hear, hear.) He took leave to say there were, with regard to the theory of agricultural advancement, some great fallacies. He considered the speech of the honorable Attorney-General supported the idea that an agricultural population should in some way be fostered more than any other. He considered agriculture should have every opportunity to be advanced; but they should by no means attempt in any way to induce people to cultivate the land when they thought it was not to their advantage to do so. (Hear, hear.) He contended they ought, as far as possible, to provide for the alienation of land of all descriptions at as early a period as the circumstances of the country would admit, and leave it to the people themselves, who purchased the land for what they thought it worth, to say how far, and in what way, they would employ the land they purchased. This country was likely to become great, not mainly from agricultural purposes. It was its peculiar characteristics that it furnished the means of obtaining great wealth from the open character of its pastures. (Hear, hear.) That was what gave the country its first great start. In the second place they knew the acquisition of its riches in minerals and its auriferous character, as well as that of the adjoining colonies, because he looked on all of them as one, gave another great start to this colony. The richness in their minerals would increase its prosperity from year to year. It was these peculiar characters of the country which had given it prosperity, and would for many years increase that prosperity, and would most readily bring out its agricultural capabilities. (Hear, hear.) It was the market which these different pursuits gave that would make agriculture flourish in this colony, and it was only vain to expect that they could advance agriculture by in any way inducing the inhabitants of the colony to withdraw the labour from other pursuits which they could do, to any advantage to themselves, to employ it in order to invest it in agriculture. There was now on the whole no demand for the sale of land for agriculture. There was in isolated localities, and it was the object of their bill, and was the object also of this bill, as explained by the hon. Colonial Treasurer, to provide facilities for obtaining the agricultural land in those isolated districts. The great demand was not for agricultural land, and a great quantity of the land that was bought, although fitted for agriculture, was not used for agricultural purposes, and it would be madness, therefore, to legislate to bring this land prematurely into agricultural occupation. There was a demand for land for pastoral and mineral purposes and for investment, and the demand ought in every way to be supplied to meet the wishes of the people, whether it was the small capitalists, who were anxious to invest their earnings and labour in small purchases, or the large capitalist who wished to invest his fortune, the land ought to be provided for them. Once they had the land, let them do what they would with it. It was for the benefit of the country to make their own choice, and would lead to nothing but mischief throughout the country, and the ultimate postponement of an agricultural settlement, which they wished to encourage, if they tried prematurely to enforce it. It was in order that the land of the country, as required for investment—either for residence, or pastoral or agricultural pursuits, should be absorbed in fee simple, that he first proposed such a scheme as he had indicated as the foundation of the Land Bill. It had been said that no land in this country was worth 5s. per acre for pastoral purposes. Now, he doubted that very much. He considered, in the neighbourhood of settled districts and in the neighbourhood of thriving townships, supported either by the great squatting districts beyond or the neighbourhood of a mining population, or other causes, the land would be purchased for pastoral purposes, at much more than 5s. per acre. (Hear, hear.) He likewise had reason to know that the value of land for pastoral purposes had gone over 5s. per acre. He happened to know of the sale of a station in which the whole acreage had been valued, and making a fair allowance of the stock sold with the station, the whole acreage valued, and a bonus paid over to the squatter of not less than 5s. an acre. This was no extraordinary fact in this colony, because he knew that other similar cases had occurred. These might be extreme instances, but if the thing had occurred on a large scale, it showed what could be done when the additional inducements were held out to the capitalist to invest, arising from making a permanent home, and prospective increase by selling land for fee simple for pastoral purposes. But when were they to commence this? He said if they did not sell land for pastoral purposes the sale of land must languish and almost cease. It was admitted that there were very small patches, except in certain localities, that were actually required for agricultural occupation, and if land were only sold for the purpose of being cultivated, why the sale of land must cease. The sale of land did not take place during the last four years through any great anxiety to purchase agricultural land, but from a desire for investment and the accumulation of capital, caused by the gold-fields and the most praiseworthy anxiety of individuals to invest in land, and the result had been that large purchases had taken place. Now, in opening up the prospect of the sale of land and the acquisition of land in fee simple for other purposes than agricultural purposes, he considered the third step they ought to take was, if possible, to provide for the sale of land in the neighbourhood of those populous localities where the whole of the best of the land had been taken up at £1 per acre. It was well known there was now open to selection in this country a very large quantity. He would not at this moment attempt to say how much. He thought it amounted to not less than 150,000 acres. He thought there had been surveyed and for sale, at the price of £1 per acre, not less than 150,000 acres. If they were to adhere strictly to the minimum price without qualification, the greatest portion of this land would have to be surveyed over again, because before the land was required for purchase, the surveyor's marks would have disappeared. He thought he was justified in saying that there was a considerable portion of land lying in the vicinity of land already purchased which would be taken up for the purposes of pasturage if there was an opportunity of obtaining it, and purchasing at a comparative value in proportion to the agricultural land around it. There was land, and as this seemed to him to be the most important part, he had taken some trouble to acquire information on the subject. He would take to illustrate his meaning some of those townships with which he was most familiar. He would speak particularly of the townships of Albury and Tumut. Tumut was a part of the country which contained some of the best agricultural land in the country, and land that was sold at prices varying from £1 to £9 per acre. His hon. colleague informed him that it had been sold as high as £10 per acre, but there were large tracts within a stonethrow of this land that was not worth 10s. per acre. There was in that part of the country considerable demand for agricultural produce, not only for the large pastoral districts which were not agricultural, but for the gold-fields which were not very extensive; but as it was also situated in the neighbourhood and in reach of the gold-fields of Victoria, the consequence had been a great demand for agricultural land in the vicinity of Tumut, and large portions of the adjoining land had also been purchased. According to that system the fortunate newcomer, who had no merit whatever to entitle to the advantage, could acquire all that land at £1 an acre. That would have been a great unfairness to all that were concerned about the possession of it on account of adjacent or local holdings, because that land required no clearing at all, and it would be injudicious to provide properties lower than the auction system proposed. Such owners would be met by one of the greatest difficulties to be encountered that of a sufficient amount of grass land to supply their farms. It might be said that such a farmer could take a commonage, but it would be found that that would fail him in his utmost need, for in times of the greatest requirement, be its size what it might, a common would be found to be overstocked. The more it was capable of keeping, the more it would have to keep, and the consequence would be that, when a farmer required pasturage for his stock, he could have none, and his stock must either starve or wander away. That was not a proper system with which to encourage agriculture; he would wish to see such settlers with not less than 300 acres of land, upon which to practice a proper system of tillage, for a succession of crops, and grazing paddocks for their cattle. There was a certain amount of land which must be held together in order to obtain the greatest amount of product from the soil. Such had long ago been known in Great Britain, and he well knew that it was impossible in England for the small farmer to contend with the larger one; and they would in this colony soon discover that they could not, with small farms, obtain the maximum amount of product. Where, then, was the inducement for the immigrant who had saved sufficient to set himself up as a farmer, to settle down upon thirty or forty acres? There should be but a small portion of his land devoted to a small change of products, but he should have sufficient land kept for pasturage, that he may be able to start his family in the same line as himself. He had been told by a gentleman who had had a great deal of experience in such matters, and was tolerably well informed on the subject, that in the township of Tumut, if the price was reduced to 15s. an acre, a considerable, additional quantity would be sold for purposes of pasturage in connection with the lands devoted to agricultural purposes in that district, and he believed that in that neighbourhood the whole of the reserves now lying almost as a commonage were worthless for any practical purposes. That was a kind of demand which he thought they ought to encourage and provide for; it would bring in a large sum and enable the Government to carry on the public works, and at the same time it would tend to the permanent settlement of the interior of the colony. In that way they would provide facilities for municipal institutions which they did not now possess. They would always provide for the permanent improvement of the country which they could not otherwise do. It had been said that very little was to be done for improving the pasturage lands of this colony; but he believed to the contrary, and that if certain advantages were given to the improvers they would provide for that improvement and especially in such localities as those to which he had alluded, as by the formation of paddocks, and by such means as settlers know how to take and understand—namely, the introduction of superior description of grasses—so that double the amount of stock could be provided with support. It was those peculiar cases that the bill of the late Ministry was intended to meet, and in speaking of that matter he would call the attention of the House to that provision. It was a provision by which a classification was made which might be judiciously adopted, and *pro tanto* produce a most beneficial effect. It had been said by an hon. gentleman that no one would buy land this year at £1 an acre, if next year he thought he could obtain it at 15s.; and at no other period when he saw a prospect of important reduction. He thought there was a fallacy in that, for it was not wished that any one should buy land at more than it was worth, but the value was secured by the classification, and by the operation of supply and demand. There were 150,000 acres already surveyed, and if it could be put up at 15s. an acre, he thought a considerable amount would speedily be sold at that price, and within twelve months a still larger portion of it would be taken up. He himself might not be inclined to give 15s. an acre, with the prospect of reduction; but his neighbour would see that it was worth the money, and it might be valuable to others, but he would not wait for he knew it would be taken out of his hands. If he thought it was convenient and worth the money, he would not lose the chance. Under such circumstances as those where many were in want of land for pasturage, he thought large quantities of land would be taken up, and if it was not worth 15s. an acre, he could not see the difficulty in allowing it to remain twelve months longer, in order to distribute it in the best possible manner. He thought that provision would have met the cases to which he had alluded, and it would have allowed that land to be taken up at a price that would be not less than 5s. an acre, unless it was comparatively worthless. That land, too, it would be observed, was useless for pastoral purposes, for it was well-known that squatting ceased to be profitable when the runs were broken up

into small holdings. With regard to the plan proposed by the present Ministry, nothing had been indicated to show that, as far as the upset price was concerned, he could have any great objection to it; but he thought there were serious objections to the mode of classification which they had adopted, for he would rather the upset price of all lands should be reduced to 5s. an acre than that mode of classification should exist. Let them disguise it how they may, it would be encumbered with difficulties of every kind, and in practice it would be impossible to distinguish those lands called agricultural and those called country lands; the former being characterised in the bill as being fit, by the richness of the soil and the favourable position, for agricultural purposes. Now, he would ask how that classification was to be carried out satisfactorily? Its execution must actually be left in the hands of surveyors, and he did not think they could carry out that classification to the satisfaction of the public. That satisfaction was a very important matter. He thought the Government would do well to relieve itself from the odium which would attend their system in the country, for it would be impossible for them to carry it out without making themselves hateful to the community. Because, however incorruptible, and however pure they may be themselves, it would be impossible to guard against corruption and favouritism by the men into whose hands they must entrust that classification. But if the land classification could be systematised by the appointment of a board which was removed from improper influences, and sufficient powers of management given to that board, so as to make them entirely independent, and solely removable by a vote of the Parliament, it might have been possible to provide for the management of such a classification of the Crown lands, it would have worked well; but still he thought a better system could have been determined upon, and subject as the present mode was to prejudicial influences, if it was not changed it would not only be opposed to the feelings of the people, but through its own inherent faultiness exist in operation but a short time indeed. In the meantime, he must make a few observations respecting the classification of the lands, and this classification was to be made by licensed surveyors. This was provided for by the 9th clause in the Act. Now these licensed surveyors he could say were not like Government surveyors; they would, as he knew, take a £10 note from any man to give a favourable or unfavourable opinion of the land to the intending purchaser. Therefore he was decidedly of opinion that this system of classification could not be properly developed or carried out in this colony. He was sorry to see the honorable Colonial Treasurer persisting, as he did so pertinaciously, for the reduction in the price of land. There was no doubt that many acres of land in the colony, now under pasturage, were suitable for agricultural pursuits, and he denied the right to give these richer lands at 5s. an acre for merely pastoral purposes. He should also like to call the attention of the hon. Colonial Treasurer to the injustice which this bill would do to the settled lands of the colony. Supposing this Act were carried out, provisions must be made in it for improving pastoral lands. But if these lands grew to be worth more for agricultural purposes than for pastoral purposes, then they would naturally find their value; but to lower the price now would be merely to facilitate the absorption of the land by speculators, who would never use it for any productive purpose. He wished to say a few words on the subject of the upset price of the land. He objected to the nominal rate which the bill put upon the land. If this principle of the bill were carried out it would be equivalent to carrying out the disposal of the whole lands of the colony at once. They would in fact give away all the land of the country, good or bad, to speculators. It had been said by Mr. Lee that these lands and all others might be put up at a minimum price of one penny per acre; but this he thought was a most dangerous principle. It was far better that the Legislature of the country should keep a price on the land. There were rich agricultural lands on the banks of the Burdekin, which were occupied as squattages, but if these lands were populated as they ultimately must be, they would be of great value. Was it the policy of the Government to let these tracts of land be sold for 5s. an acre? If it were, he believed it would be most detrimental to the interests of the country. Until the pastoral lands of the colony were covered with stock, their value could not be ascertained, and it was not right that these lands should be sold at hazard to men who had no interest in the prosperity of the country. It was because this bill embodied those principles that he gave it his support on the occasion of the second reading. He regarded the retention of the principle of auction sales in this bill as one of its best provisions, because he believed it was the only mode by which the interests of the public, and those of the buyers of land could be safely protected. (Hear, hear.) He did not think the power to dispose of land without auction could be safely entrusted either to the Governor or Executive Council, or to any other authority that they could set up. This principle was strictly adhered to in the bill brought forward by the Parker Ministry, and the power of sale was only restricted in so far as it might encroach upon those vested rights which ought to be respected. With regard to the proposal for allowing blocks of 160 acres, &c., to be sold under pre-emptive right, he thought it would always be found to work injuriously, as by this means the squatter would have the privilege of buying up all the most valuable portions of their runs, and thus rendering large tracts of country comparatively useless. (Hear, hear.) His own opinion in reference to the pre-emptive right was, that all the difficulties of the case might be met by allowing the squatter to purchase 640 acres as a sufficient equivalent for the loss of that right. It had been objected against this bill, as well as to the one brought forward by the Parker Ministry, that it would interfere with the freedom of auction if they allowed the pre-emptive principle to have its full effect; but it must be borne in mind that this principle would only apply to certain cases in which there were undoubted vested rights—rights of such a character as to command respect, both legally and otherwise. As to the principle of deferred payments for land, he entertained a most decided objection to it, as he thought it would tend to encourage an undue demand for land and lead to the development of an unhealthy spirit of speculation, besides converting the position of the Government into that of a mere speculator or money-lender. He looked upon all adventitious encouragement of this kind as disadvantageous not only to the country at large, but also to the persons who receive it. Would any one maintain that in the event of an adverse season, such as not unfrequently occurred in this colony in consequence of drought, the Government would be able to enforce these payments; and if they were, would it not be cruel to do so, seeing that it might involve in utter ruin large numbers of persons who had embarked their capital in the improvement of the soil and the promotion of agriculture generally. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that in such seasons of distress, in accordance with the usages of other countries, the Government might be called upon to render assistance, and in that case he should like to know how, consistently with the interests of order and justice, these payments could be enforced. It would certainly be nothing more than right that the Government should render assistance to those persons who had become involved through the artificial means extended to them. As to the squatting question, he had no doubt the difficulties encumbering it might be fully met by this bill. The chief provisions bearing upon this matter were nearly the same as those contained in the bill of the Parker Ministry, and if properly carried out he was persuaded they would work well. Under any circumstances he felt certain that the squatting question could not be finally settled without a compromise being made between the squatters and the public. In dealing with the interests of this important class he would not be very strict in enforcing the letter of the law either for or against them. In regard to the proposed assessment on stock, he had no doubt whatever that the Orders in Council gave them complete power to impose it whenever they might think proper. (Hear, hear.) The chief object of the Orders in Council was to secure to the squatters as a class a more certain tenure of their runs, and not in any way to interfere with the right of the Legislature to impose an assessment on their stock according as circumstances might render it expedient. At the same time, he did not think this power should be exercised in the same arbitrary way in future, as the consequences might be most mischievous to the pastoral interests. The squatters had a right to expect, if they were to be subjected to any assessment tax at all, that the amount should be permanently fixed, and not liable to alteration at any moment the Government or the Legislature might think fit. In other words, he would fix upon some reasonable amount of assessment, and, having done so, he would make it permanent during the period of the squatters' tenure. It had been said that the bill would involve no finality of legislation upon this subject, nor did he think it was desirable that it should, except in so far as concerned the matter of assessment, as it appeared to him that experience would enable them to produce a far more perfect measure. The question, therefore, narrowed itself down to this what should be the amount of the assessment. It had been objected to the amount proposed by the late Ministry, that it would fall unequally; but this was a practical difficulty which under any circumstances it would be impossible to get rid of. The assessment proposed in the present bill was less than that proposed in the former bill, and in this respect he did not deny but that the present Ministry had acted wisely. At all events, whatever the amount fixed upon, it was desirable that it should be permanent, and that the squatters should be subjected to as little interference as possible in the management of their runs. There were some provisions in the bill to which he entertained strong objections, but they were such as he hoped would admit of correction in committee. There were some excellent provisions moreover in the bill of the Parker Ministry, which he thought might have been incorporated in the present bill with very great advantage. Among these was one to abolish the distinctions between "settled" and "unsettled" districts. Not only did he find that these distinctions were to be preserved in the bill now before them, but he found also that it was proposed to empower the Government, with the advice of the Executive, to extend the settled districts according to discretion, which he thought would give rise to a constant sense of insecurity, and lead to much inconvenience. In order that there might be free competition in the purchase of lands which were likely to be required for the purpose of settlement, the bill of the Parker Ministry contemplated an arrangement by which the right of pre-emption would be got rid of by giving twelve months' notice. The late Ministry conceived that it would be altogether unreasonable and unjust to the general interests of the country to permit valuable lands along the sea coast, and on the banks of navigable rivers, to remain under an unlimited right of pre-emption. (Hear, hear.) He maintained, therefore, that the bill of the Parker Ministry was in every respect superior to the present one, not only in protecting the interests of the squatters, but also in guarding against encroachment on those of the public at large. Although he was in favour of the auction system, he was not so wedded to it as to advocate its application to the renewal of leases, as thereby much loss and inconvenience would be sustained in consequence of the necessity for removing stock to new runs, &c. The squatters, in many cases, in order to retain their runs, would have to compete with a set of unscrupulous speculators, or land-sharks, who would buy up the runs for the mere purpose of exacting premiums. The result would be, that the stock would be kept in continual commotion, and the owners subjected to numerous and unforeseen losses. He contended, therefore, that it was not less the interest of the country than of the occupants of Crown lands that these tenancies should be disturbed as little as possible, and only disturbed in those cases where the lands were actually required for sale and settlement. There might be a difficulty in minute legislation of this kind. This he would readily acknowledge; but allowing that it was uphill work for a Ministry to go into matters of detail in a measure such as this, still, it was a difficulty that must and ought to be met, and they would not be dealing fairly and fully with the question, unless the whole of the legislation was disposed of at once and finally by the Parliament, so as to leave nothing for the Executive to do, except to pass such few regulations as might be required for carrying out the bill itself. ("Hear, hear," from Mr JONES.) He was glad to hear that cheer from the Hon. Treasurer, for he must say that this clause of the bill had filled him with some dread as to the way in which it might possibly be used. He did not consider that it would be at all proper to entrust anything in the shape of legislation to the Executive body; and this clause and another in which the executive and legislative action were mixed together would require some amendments. The clause in the bill of the Parker Ministry which provided for the laying of any regulation that might be made on the table of either House of Parliament, within a certain time, was an exceedingly valuable provision, and one that ought not by any means to be lost sight of. Everything that was done relative to the administration of the lands ought to be laid before Parliament, for a Government should not only be pure, but also be above suspicion. There were some other points to which he had intended to draw the attention of the House, but he had already presumed so much upon the patience and attention of hon members that he would pass them over. With regard, however, to the repeal of the present land regulations, he must say that, in his opinion, the best course to have pursued would have been to have left them unrepealed, and then they could have amended or modified them in accordance with this enactment, under which power would be given to the Government and Executive Council from time to time to alter and amend them. There would have been an evident advantage in this, because it would be found to be extremely inconvenient and laborious to draft out an entirely new system of regulations altogether. The object of the Land Bill was, as he took it, not at once to overthrow all existing regulations, but rather to provide the means for their gradual dying out. The honorable Colonial Treasurer had also promised them some large reforms in the Survey Departments. He fully felt the importance and necessity of such reforms, for without providing for these, all other reforms would be thrown away. But he would remind the honorable member that these reforms would be attended with great expense. It would, no doubt, be a great achievement to provide the country with a cheap and efficient survey. Such a thing, however, was very difficult to be obtained in the colony. It would be hard to get efficient men at such salaries as the colony could afford to give. The hon. member for Murray had seemed to imagine that the great panacea for all the evils now complained of in the land question, would be a land tax. He would not, however, discuss that question now; it was one that would require to be dealt with more fully than the House could then do, and upon its own merits also; but this he would say, that he did not think it would be to the advantage of the colony to provide a revenue by any such means. If they were to introduce direct taxation into the colony, of the advisability of which he had some doubts, it should certainly be by a property and not by a land tax. Such a tax, if agreed to, should be arranged in such a way as to reach all parties, to touch the capitalist who, living in England, drew his revenues from this country, to make those pay who, residing abroad, derived advantage from our good government without contributing to its maintenance. He would look with great jealousy upon any proposal to put such a tax on the country as the hon. member had suggested. They wanted agriculturists to settle amongst them; they wanted persons to come here and invest their money in land, and it would be no way to induce them to do this if they imposed a tax upon them immediately upon their taking possession of their purchase. The tendency of our legislation should be to encourage persons who were making money here to invest it in the land, and to make their home in the colony, instead of going off, as many of them did, to other lands to spend it; and the very last thing they ought to do was to discourage the general tendency and desire there was to invest money in land. He had now a few observations to make on the peculiar position he then occupied. He had always felt that a Land Bill, the moment it was introduced, would settle the fate of any ministry. This had been felt by the late Ministry; they had foreseen that the instant it was introduced it would scatter parties in that House in all directions, and would deprive any Ministry who introduced it of the support of those to whom they ordinarily looked for countenance. They had felt, however, at the same time that they were bound to produce a measure of some kind, and to deal with this greatest and most important of colonial questions—that they ought not to disappoint their constituencies and those that put faith in them, and that they would not be doing their duty to the country unless they made an effort to settle this question. Seeing and feeling all this, he was by no means disposed to aid the effect that he had foreseen a Land Bill would have, or at all desirous of making the tenure of office by the Government uncertain on that account. He had no reason to be thankful to hon. Ministers for mercies received at their hands when in opposition; some of them even had not conducted their opposition in what he considered to be a fair or legitimate way. On this, however, opinions might differ, and he would dwell on it no longer. Suffice it to say, that he had no reason to be at all thankful to them. They certainly owed nothing to the then Ministry, but they owed something to the country; and their opposition might at least have been conducted so as not to delay public business. On this, however, he had no wish to dwell; but seeing the way in which that opposition had been conducted, he could not help feeling that there must have been some good and sound principles embodied in the bill of the Parker Ministry, when they find that bill adopted almost in its entirety by the present Administration. The bulk of the principles were common to both bills, and he did not consider that there was one important point in which they differed, and one that contained matter really essential to the measure that was not to be found in the other. Now, when he thus saw a bill that had been framed by himself, with the able assistance of his colleagues, framed by him—a squatter, having, as had been truly said by the hon Treasurer, all his interest in land in this colony embodied in his squatting station,—when he saw a bill thus framed, meeting the approval of the Attorney-General, a gentleman who was admittedly possessed of very great power of mind, and who was not perhaps inclined to look with any great degree of partiality for anything that fell from his (Mr. H.'s) hands,—when he found it approved of by the present Colonial Secretary, who had studied the question for years,—when it was assented to by the Secretary for Lands and Works, who had devoted no small degree of attention to the subject, and when it was warmly hailed by the present Treasurer, who was intimately acquainted with the subject,—when he saw all this, he could not believe but that there must be something in the bill to demand and to receive attention. He had heard of objections having been made to the measure out of doors, but in all that had been said and written he had heard or seen nothing to shake the opinions he entertained on the principles of the bill; neither had he seen or heard anything that could lead him to think that the House ought to postpone the consideration of this bill. Those who had joined in opposition to the bill had, in every case, differed one from the other as to what should be substituted for the measure they would reject; and he would ask honorable members to think calmly over the plans that had been proposed, and say what could be the value of these suggestions put forth with so much confidence. He would ask them whether any one scheme had been put forward that was at all worthy of acceptance, or whether there had been any practical suggestions offered for the settlement of the question, in such a shape as that they would be preferred to those contained in this bill? As he had said before, the great difficulty of the question was in construction; and though it might be easy enough to string together and give utterance to a parcel of vague generalities, it was a totally different thing to construct a bill to carry those principles out, or to settle the question. He did not perceive that any progress had been made yet towards that settlement. He had perused all that had been said or written on the subject, and had bestowed his mind to a consideration of those opinions in all candour and impartiality. He had been quite willing to receive, to appreciate, or to adopt any suggestion that appeared to him to be a valid or a valuable one. He had not been able to find one that had been worth the trouble of seeking for it. In the mean time, however, it was necessary that they should legislate on the subject. Within two years the present leases of all the squattages in the intermediate districts would expire. There was every reason, then, why the matter should be no longer delayed, and the present Ministry had done wisely in bringing on and endeavouring to mature this bill. He, for one, had intimated the peculiar views he held on this subject. He had shown that in some respects he differed from the present Ministry, and in some respects also from his late colleagues, for in the bill of the Parker Ministry many of his own opinions had been overruled. It was painful to him to differ from hon. members with whom he had so acted, and with whom he had been connected in office. Notwithstanding this difference of opinion, his late collegues knew and would testify how anxious he had been to carry out the whole of the principles that that Ministry had adopted for the settlement of the land question. They knew in reality how much he had felt the sacrifice when he could not persuade them to agree with him. In some respects, no doubt, they were right, and himself and his colleagues were wrong. He was ever anxious to see the land question finally settled; but there was something more to be considered in dealing with the question on that side of the House. They had to consider how far the principles of the bill could be carried out at once, and how it was advisable for them to go, and how far the country was prepared to go with them in any one particular direction. These were points of great importance, which it would be well for the House to consider. No legislation could take place on these particular points; but he would ask hon. gentlemen, who had exhibited great ability in dealing with the general question, to consider earnestly the one point,—that it was exceedingly foolish for them to expect that they were going to carry out general principles in any particular branch of policy in all their integrity. They must be content to be practical if they wish to be useful. They must not postpone legislation on great and important questions, until they have succeeded in carrying out what they may deem advisable as a preliminary matter. They must be content with making attempts in the right direction, and they must be content to take instalments of those measures of good which first come to them, and he believed that when they came to the end they would have reason to be very glad at the result of their labours. In the explanation he had endeavoured to make, imperfect as that explanation had been, he was proud to know that he had the concurrence of a gentleman whose opinion on this matter he valued perhaps more than that of any person whom he had the pleasure of knowing; he was gratified to think that the principles he had advocated since he took a seat in that House were such as had met the hearty approval of Mr. Manning. He was satisfied to think that the sound and mature consideration of this question with the late hon. Attorney-General resulted in his proposing a measure as nearly approaching the basis of right principles as was possible under the circumstances. It was gratifying to him to know that, as to his own interests as a squatter in the question, the principles embodied in the bill of the Parker Ministry did not contain such provisions as were most favourable to him as a squatter—the impost and assessment were not of that character. Any other of the provisions would be of little advantage to him indeed. He happened to hold one in a similar way with that of the hon. member for Lachlan and Lower Darling—land that was not likely to be required for other purposes for a very long time to come than those of grazing. The land he held was extremely valuable for the purposes of grazing, but very little of it indeed was available for agriculture. It would be seen that in considering the bill of the late Ministry, that its provisions were for the protection of those who, without any fault of theirs, occupied land which in all probability will be required for permanent settlement. This was not the case with the present bill. He was anxious to protect these holders of land, but without injury to the country. His wish had ever been to divest himself of all personal interest in considering the subject while he sought to secure the benefit of the country. He was also desirous of protecting the squatters in the possession of their vested rights, and many of the objections that had been taken to the bill were especially devised for the benefit of the country generally. He considered the benefit of the country lay in providing as far as possible for the security of those who temporarily occupied the Crown lands for pastoral purposes consistent with a due facility of obtaining land for permanent occupation. (Hear, hear.) He was aware that holders of land were much interfered with and hampered in their operations by the Orders in Council; and these Orders in Council it was his anxiety to modify so as to remove the evil. It was known that the prosperity of the country depended to a great extent upon its exports drawn from pastoral pursuits. (Hear, hear.) It was well known that there was a balance of trade against the colony to the amount of nearly two millions. It was well known to those who had an opportunity of observing what was going on, that the welfare of the colony was made by its overland exports to Port Phillip—the products of pastoral pursuits. To this must be added the quantity and value of pastoral products consumed in Sydney and other sea-ports and towns. This, if properly considered, would show to what an extent the prosperity of the country depended upon the success of pastoral pursuits. Provision should always be made to enable the pastoral tenants of the Crown to turn the land they held to the greatest advantage. There was no question but that improvement would have gone on throughout the country, and have advanced to a great extent, if the Legislature had only consented to give proper security to the pastoral occupants. No doubt a movement was already commenced in the more profitable squatting districts for the improvement of the runs by fencing, by making dams, and by all those other improvements necessary to insure proper profit and remuneration to those engaged upon them. These improvements would go on increasing tenfold within a very short period of time if the Legislature only secured the holders of the Crown lands in their occupancy. He was influenced in dealing with the subject by no other idea than a desire of providing for the advantage of the whole colony. He was anxious that they should adopt such a course of legislation as would encourage the material prosperity of the colony, while at the same time the social advantages of the people would be attended to, and every pains taken to guard against the Government of the country and its local municipalities from being embarrassed and hampered as little as possible. A great deal had been said of the power of corruption likely to arise from the bill. The Government ought to denude itself of the power of being brought within even the range of suspicion. When he asserted and avowed that it bore in some degree with his objection to the bill, and yet he would call the attention of the House to the fact that they were not likely to increase the power of corruption in that respect by adopting any legislation as the basis of their bill, because he considered the Government at present possessed far too much discretion, armed with far too great power of corruption. He did not know what others thought, but he could say for himself that, while occupying the position he held in the late Ministry, he was alarmed at the power which he felt himself possessed of. He then had reason to know how improper it was for any Government to be armed with such power. The power fixed by the Orders in Council, by which necessary provisions were made in fixing the tenure of squatters, &c., ought not to be lodged in the hands of any Government. It might be said that the leases, not being issued, the Government would still have the power of making any reserve in addition to reserves already made, without compensation from all those runs whose leases were not absolutely issued. He thought this ought not to be the case, and that leases ought virtually to be given to all those who wanted them. In the meantime the Government held all the lands for which leases were promised at their disposal, to do with them as they thought fit. A great deal could be made or marred at the will of the Minister of Lands and Public Works. When the objection was urged against the power of corruption which could be carried out under the present measure, it must be borne in mind that this power was not in existence then. They ought not on that account to pass the bill in such a shape as to leave the power in the hands of any Government, but they ought to consider it as an additional reason for endeavouring to pass the bill in an improved form. He did not anticipate that the Government would act unjustly, but it was essential to the success of municipal institutions, and to the success of responsible Government, that the Executive should be as far as possible removed from the suspicion of acting unjustly in the consideration of matters of such great importance. It was essential for the proper and beneficial working of responsible Government that all those who from their wealth and position were necessarily influential, and who occupied the position of pastoral tenants of the Crown, should likewise have removed from them the stigma they were now subject to, that they would act under the fear and influence of a precarious tenure. They ought to endeavour to perfect as good a measure as possible, and for his own part he would not hesitate to render such assistance as he could to the perfection of such a measure. He had no desire to take the opportunity of bringing the present Ministry into difficulties in that way. He would certainly, however, watch their proceedings as a member of the Opposition, and check them whenever he found them going in a wrong direction—to oppose them with all his might whenever they brought forward any measure which he thought might be injurious to the country. But as to the present great measure which the Government seemed to be proceeding with upon right and sound principles, he should not only not oppose them, but he would give them all the support he could, to enable them to carry out that measure. He did not think it right that the Ministry should be withdrawn from office at the present time. It would be impossible now to construct a Ministry from that side of the House, and he therefore did not see from what section of the House it was likely any Government could be formed to carry on the business of the country. Although the opposition of some of the members of the present Ministry was the cause of driving out the Ministry to which he had the honour to belong, yet he considered that they were entitled to support as long as they proceeded in legislating upon right and sound principles. He was not one of those who blamed the Ministry for adopting the measure. He was not one of those who blamed the Government for the course they took while in opposition, or for not now supporting the principles they advocated in the debates before they came into office. He did not blame the member of any Opposition, when he came in power, for not having been consistent, because he considered there was a greater duty than that of consistency; it was the duty they owed the country not to introduce rash measures. He thought they would be entirely blameable if, in order to support the character of consistency, they went farther in their measures than they believed would be for the benefit of the country.

Mr. J. MACARTHUR said he could not but feel the great disadvantage under which he rose to take part in the debate on this important question, after the very able speech of the hon. member for Murrumbidgee, who had preceded him. He should not travel over the wide field which his hon. friend had taken up, because he did not feel that there would be any advantage in his doing so, even if he were capable. It was quite clear that the hon. member came to this discussion with a mind thoroughly imbued with the whole subject, and conversant with the great principles which should govern its settlement. He felt another disadvantage in common with other members of the House on the extraordinary character of this debate, because it was a discussion on a point on which he had already voted. Although he was not present at the division he had paired off, and had he been present he should have voted against the second reading of this bill. He should like, therefore, to explain to the House the view on which he grounded that vote. He entirely concurred in the auction principle of the bill before the House, because he considered it the only safe principle that should govern the sale of the lands of the colony. He adhered also to the principle of prompt payment. In answer to the speculative arguments in favour of deferred payment, he would state practical reasons, derived from the authorities of the American Government on both these principles, namely, first, the auction principle and the principle of prompt payment. Those were the principles that were adopted in the United States as well as adopted here. He agreed, also, with the principle of separating the town lands and the suburban lands, but he could not agree with the other divisions that were proposed in this bill respecting agricultural lands and country lands, and the proposal that was necessary to carry out that division appeared to him to be fatal to the bill. The reduction of the minimum price from 20s. per acre to 5s. per acre appeared to him to be so objectionable that, without any other ground, he should feel obliged to have voted against the second reading. It appeared to him to be the insertion of the small point of the wedge, and would be fraught with most injurious effects. But, besides, there was no necessity in the circumstances of the country to warrant them in going back from the minimum price of 20s. per acre. He thought he should be able to show many members of the House, as well as those who went along with him in this opinion, that the returns laid on the table, notwithstanding the arguments, which he had not had the good fortune to hear, but which he had read, of the hon. Colonial Treasurer, were exclusively in favour of 20s. as the minimum price, and against the lower price. In alluding to the practice in the United States, and in order to show that he had not stated incorrectly, he would refer to an authority as to the American practice. (The hon. member read from M'Gregor's Progress of America, 2nd volume, to show that the principle adopted in America, was the auction system and prompt payments.) The messages of the American Presidents were also very full on this subject, of the sale of the public lands, particularly the messages of Van Buren and Jackson. The whole of those messages he found were conclusive against the system of credit. He held in his hand another American book, and he believed it was a book of authority also. It was the American Almanac, and Depository of Useful Knowledge for 1857. In this he found a return of the public lands sold from the year 1853. The return extended over the same period as the return of the sale of their lands did, and which had been laid on the table of the House, namely, from 1833 to 1855. Now it appeared in the United States that, in 1833, 3,856,000 acres of land were sold; in 1834, 4,658,000 acres; in 1835, 12,564,000 acres; and in 1836, 20,074,000 acres. It was remarkable that this great increase took place about the same period as in their return. In 1841 the sale of land fell down to 1,165,000, and continued at about a million until 1853. In 1854 it jumped up again to 7,036,000 acres, and in 1855 to 15,730,000, making a total for the twenty years of 100,901,000 acres. The population of the United States, in round numbers, was, in 1830, 12,900,000 souls; in 1840, 17,000,000; in 1850, 23,100,000; in 1855, 24,000,000, so that the average population in each year of the above period may fairly be stated at 19,000,000. The average of land sales was 4,387,000 acres a year, or less that a quarter of an acre per head amongst the whole population. The population of New South Wales was—in 1837, 85,000; in 1846, 196,000; in 1856, 266 000; making the average population 180,000 for each year of that period. The land sales amounted to 2,222,980 acres, or more than 92,000 acres a year, which is at the rate of about half an acre per head to the whole population yearly; so that, during the whole period of 23 years, our sales of land, according to population, exceeded the land sales of the United States by two to one. We sold at the rate of half an acre per soul, and they sold at the rate of a quarter of an acre per soul. He was quite aware of the difference that existed between the two countries, and he did not wish to dwell too much on this contrast, but he merely stated it as a remarkable fact. From the year 1848, when 20s was the minimum price, to the commencement of 1855, thirteen years, the annual average of the United States land sales was 3,150,000 acres, or about one-sixth of an acre per head. In New South Wales, during the same period, the average of yearly land sales, in round numbers was 31,000 acres, which is also at the rate of one-sixth of an acre per head. In 1852 the proportion in the United States was five-eighths of an acre to each person. The proportion of land sales in New South Wales in that year, and in 1856, was also five-eighths of an acre to each person. These were remarkable results, and he had gone through the calculations with some care, and he was not aware of any inaccuracies in them. If he, however, had wished to strain a point, there were some fractions over the number he stated which would be in favour of his view of the question. He thought those returns established a basis of statistical argument, that notwithstanding the outcry that was heard, that this country had sold, at a price more than four times the amount of their price, a proportion of land equal to that which had been sold in the United States. Notwithstanding their favourable position, and notwithstanding the United States had a large population, and a great influx of population from Ireland and Germany, it was extraordinary that the result of the sales of lands in this colony, as shown in the tabular returns, should be so favourable to the system here. He would call the attention of hon. members especially to those returns. It would be seen that in each of the years between 1843 and 1856 the quantity of country land sold had risen to 100,000 acres, in addition to a quantity of land in the pastoral districts, to which he had before referred. Before he quitted the subject of American returns, he called the attention of the House to the mode and cost of survey, which he said was done at a very low price, and upon a very different system to ours. America was essentially an agricultural country, with great rivers, and very extensive tracts of fertile lands fit for agriculture, and it had been the object of American statesmen, in latter years more especially, to attract population to their shores by the opportunities those lands afforded, rather than make them a source of revenue. It had been stated in a speech of one of the presidents, that the expenditure upon roads and other improvements which would naturally be chargeable to a land revenue, had exceeded the returns by eleven million dollars. But it had been their object to make the country as acceptable as possible to immigrants; and that he (Mr. Macarthur) thought it to be the object of statesmen in this colony to make it as attractive as possible to new settlers, so far as its circumstances would allow them to carry it out. That was not to be done by reducing the price of land, for it appeared to him that, by reducing the price of land as now proposed they would afford great opportunities for monopoly, and shut out those who would make use of it for agricultural purposes. He entirely agreed with his hon. friend who spoke last, that this country must become agricultural by degrees, and that the mineral resources, and those alone, be looked to or encouragement to agricultural pursuits in this colony. With regard to the descriptions of land specified in the classification, he should like to know how the valuation was to be carried out; for if those to whom that business was confided were as pure minded as it was possible, it would not be practicable for them to perform such duties, for even those who were best acquainted with the country were sometimes most mistaken as to its qualities. Some years ago he had been asked what was the value of certain land in the district of the Cowpastures, which apparently, at that time was not worth above 5s. an acre, and that ground was now waving with a golden harvest, and produced at least thirty bushels of grain to the acre. Every one must be aware of the great change which had taken place in land on account of the good or unfavourable seasons, some land being entirely unprofitable during a season of drought. But for himself, he could see no safety but in the auction system. He did not agree with his hon. friend in thinking it was a wise provision that, because some lands were not worth £1 an acre, the price should be gradually lessened until it was reduced to 5s. If that principle of a descending scale was used it must be done at periods of seven, ten, and twenty years, and in that way such a principle may be attended with great advantages. But in the United States the same cry was got up, and the same attempts were made to lower the price of land to something lower, on the very ground that there were immense tracts of land unoccupied. But the American Government did not think proper to make any alteration of that kind in its system, and he thought that to reduce the minimum price of land in this colony was also both rash and needless. He would also impress upon the House and the Ministry the opinions of a great American statesman, that as long as a debt existed there should be no reduction in the price of land until that debt was paid off. It was hazarding the credit of this country to reduce the price of land until that debt which was borrowed upon its security was paid off. It was a most perilous attempt, and they ought rather to endeavour to facilitate intercourse with the interior, and open up the mineral resources, by some system of cheap railways; that should be the policy of this country. Then, he thought, there would be no difficulty in raising a sufficient sum to meet the financial wants of the colony. He knew that was the great difficulty of the Ministry, that they did not know how to raise the wind, and he would ask them again whether it was right to sacrifice the financial credit of the colony merely to overcome the temporary difficulties of a monetary crisis? He believed that such a compromise would not meet with the deliberate approval of the people of Sydney, or any large section of the colonists throughout the country; for there was a unanimity upon that subject which was most admirable. If he (Mr. Macarthur) consulted his own private interests, he should say reduce the price to 5s., and he would then buy up all he possibly could. But an answer of disapproval had been received from all quarters, and the people were not willing to leave the high position; they said do not sacrifice that which should be the patrimony of our children and their successors. There was much deserving of their consideration in the opinion of Mr. Manning, that that should be looked upon not as a New South Wales question, but as an Australian question; and he (Mr. Macarthur) would like to ask whether they were likely to raise themselves in the world's estimation if they were to take the lead in lowering the price of their lands? A great deal had been said out of doors about the right of every man to have a portion of the land—the inalienable right of all to possess a piece of the public land; but he thought those who had been brought up in the country had been rather lost sight of in the agitation. And if they were all to become growers of agricultural products, what would then result? They had no foreign market in which to dispose of their surplus productions, and even if they had they could not export such products profitably as long as the gold wages of labour were upheld; for the only man who could succeed was the man who worked his farm with his own hands, and did not require hired labour at the high rate which would be demanded. He agreed with his hon. friend who spoke last, that a profitable occupation might be entered upon with a freehold of eighty acres and a grant of forty more. But then he would not provide in the same way for the grant. He would allow it to adjoin the eighty acres, and give the right to purchase it at the same price as that at which the freehold was obtained. That would not interfere with the private proprietors, and he did not see any reason why it should not work well. He was not apt to borrow principles from American sources, but he would say that he agreed with one portion of the American law. The portion he alluded to was that which gave one-thirty-sixth of all lands sold for schools; and there was a further reserve made upon them for higher educational purposes. He thought this principle in the disposal of the public lands a high principle, a good principle, and that even now it might be properly introduced into any Legislation for the lands of this colony. Although he was not present to give his vote against the second reading of this bill, he certainly should have opposed it had he been present. But he would call attention to the 35th, 36th, and 37th clauses of the act. The operation of these clauses would be solely to create speculation in land, and thus lock up the capital of the country, which ought to be used for other purposes. He had heard even this day that this bill had an effect, that it had altered the rate of interest at which money could be borrowed. That there were parties who would speculate on the rate of interest of money if land at the price proposed were thrown into the market. The lowering of the price of land might induce a large sale with speculators, but it could only finally tend to utter prostration of the best interests of the colony and ruin. He would ask the House to pause before they passed this bill. He believed it would not be found to be one that would work well. The pound an acre system had worked well. Let them look at South Australia, there, by her mineral resources, she had grown up a capital which enabled her to make herself an agricultural country. But it was by becoming a mineral country that South Australia became a wheat exporting country, and why should not the same result take place here. There were lands in this colony apparently unfitted for agricultural purposes, but which were rich in mineral wealth. There were lands near Yass, and in the Western district which, he believed, apart from auriferous wealth, were as rich in mineral treasures as any in South Australia. Let those lands be sold for their worth, and then the production of wealth from them would lead to the settlement of the country. If they abandoned the lands of the colony, from which its real wealth was derived, they would only impoverish the colony and prevent the development of its best resources. Already the amount of stock from the pasturage of this colony sent to other colonies, amounted to about one and a half million of money. The amount of wool sent home was about two and a half millions. Destroy the productive interest, and the mere growers of wheat would be miserable. They would cease to be a prosperous people, and New South Wales would cease to be the great and glorious country it was destined to be. He quite agreed that this ought not to be made a party question. The interests involved in it were too great, and he hoped the House would deal with the bill solely on its merits. (Cheers.)

Mr. MARKS felt that in the lengthened debate which had taken place the subject must have lost much of its interest. He was quite agreed that it would be impossible to construct a measure which should agree entirely with the wishes of the community. Now, he could not see how the charges of theft and robbery had been brought against the present Government for introducing this bill. Some hon. members had said they could see no difference in this bill from that of the late Ministry. But he saw a great difference between the two bills. The one bill empowered the sale of lands at any price above 5s. an acre according to their value. The other bill empowered the sale of lands at any price above £1 an acre according to their value. The advantage of the present bill then was, that lands put up at 5s. an acre might, if it were worth it, be sold for 15s. or 10s. an acre without delay. Was there any reason why land which would not fetch one pound an acre, should not be put up to public competition at 5s. an acre? It appeared that the principle of lowering the price of land was objectionable to some hon. members; and the chief objection being urged by a member of the late Administration—that they were diminishing the security of the public creditor; whilst the hon. member who had last addressed the House had told them that the legislators of America had laid it down as a principle that they would not lower the price of land, whilst any debt existed on the country. It, however, appeared to him that the plan they proposed to maintain was most noxious and vicious, and one that would have an effect directly contrary to what they intended. What security had the public creditor, they asked? Why, if he were deprived of the public lands, the whole property of the country was pledged to him to the last farthing. What security had the public creditor of England? He rested not on Crown lands or waste lands. His debt was secured on the public faith of the nation, and the whole material wealth of the nation was pledged to his repayment. In this the opponents of reduction were to blame, because they lessened the security of the creditor by endeavouring to shift his security off the material wealth of the country on to the public lands. Another objection urged by the hon. member for the South Riding was that lowering the price of land would be unjust to those who had purchased at present rates. Such a ground was most unreasonable. It might perhaps have been right enough had their laws been like those of Medes and Persians unalterable, whilst it would be equally as right for the Government to say to those who had bought in former days at 5s. an acre, that injustice had been done to the public, and that now the full price of £1 an acre must be paid. No understanding even that the price should be always kept up to £1 an acre had ever existed, and thus there could be no grounds for their objection. He regarded the reduction in the price of land as the best feature in this bill; it was at all events a step in the right direction. The duty of a Government was to make the land as readily accessible to all as it was possible to make it. It should be cheap, and every facility should be given for its occupation compatible with the general interest of the country. To his mind, however, the reduction in this bill did not go far enough. He objected to the classification that had been introduced into the measure, and was glad to find that the sense of the House, and of those hon. members who went the whole length of reduction, was in favour of doing away with it. He considered it to be a most unnecessary and impracticable provision, because the bill itself, by continuing sale by auction provided a better test of the value of land than any classification could do. So long as this system was maintained, so long would land fetch what it was really worth, no matter what the upset were. The only effect this classification would have would be to double the cost of surveying the land, by the time it would take the surveyors to examine and report upon the soil besides surveying the land. There were was one thing also that they ought to be careful of—they ought to take care that they did not find themselves legislating for or against a class. That House held the land in trust for the community, and the shoemaker and the carpenter were equally as interested in the settlement of the question as the wealthiest capitalist. It was their patrimony, and its benefits would never be secured to them unless it were fairly to be sold by auction and the proceeds of the sale expended in public works. With a reduction of price and sale by auction, there would, perhaps, be some speculation, but certainly not so great or to so heavy an amount as some persons were inclined to suppose; and this would scarcely be felt, if the supply were kept up somewhat in excess of the demand. The establishment of municipalities throughout the interior would also have the effect of checking speculation, for it would then be known that all property improved or unimproved, occupied or unoccupied, would be liable to taxation; few persons would feel inclined to buy land merely to shut it up in the hope of its improving in price. Under such circumstances, speculation would not pay, and thus persons would only buy with the bona fide intention of improving. Whilst he believed that the sale by auction was the only true system upon which land should be sold, he would yet under the peculiar circumstances of the country be willing to adopt some such plans as that which had that evening been shadowed forth in the resolutions of the hon. member for the three counties. He knew that objections would be urged against it, and that they could be so on very reasonable grounds; but he thought an answer to all these might be found in this—that the object of all their legislation on the lands should be the settlement of the country. The bill was a liberal one, and had been conceived in a liberal spirit, but unfortunately the pastoral tenants of the Crown came in for the greater share of the liberality, large concessions being made to them, whilst little was done for the agriculturist. The squatters in that House had acknowledged that they held their lands on favourable terms, whilst they admitted that their pre-emptive right was a greater boon than in good reason they were entitled to. He could not conceive then why this should be continued to them. He would not object to the pre-emptive right so long as it was confined to the homesteads of the squatter; but if this right were given to one class why should it not be given to others? Why should not every man in the community have the same chance afforded him? As to the Orders in Council he thought they meant nothing, and were valueless to the squatters, since the Government could at any time take from them their lands. As there was some difference of opinion on this point, he would pursue it no further, though there was one thing that the Government could do, and about which there was no doubt. They could extend the settled districts of the colony, and thereby reduce their holdings to mere yearly tenancies. This is what the Government should have done in the first instance, and then the squatters would have been willing enough to come to any terms that the Government might have chosen to offer. He had no wish to inflict an injury on the squatters, and recommended this solely to make them more ready to come to a settlement of the question. He was quite ready, for his part, to deal liberally with them, though he would insist that they should not be allowed to stand in the way of the settlement of the country. The option given them of exchanging their pre-emptive right for a section of land at 5s. an acre was all in their favour, because, where they held good land, they would not give up their pre-emptive right, whilst, if they held bad land, it would be at once exchanged for a section of valuable soil. In this respect the bill treated them far too liberally. Whatever objection might be offered to the clause enabling persons to go and select spots of ground for agricultural purposes, any objection coming from the squatters would come with a bad grace. The squatters themselves had the privilege of choosing out what had been aptly termed the eyes of the country. While they, he maintained, enjoyed the privilege of selecting sections of land at 5s. an acre, they had no right to object to poor men selecting small spots of land for agricultural purposes at £1 per acre. He thought the arguments against the ninth clause entirely out of place. It appeared to him that hon. members mistook the nature of the case. Considering the state of the question, and looking upon the great privileges which the squatters enjoyed, as long as they retained these privileges—and he considered these privileges unjustly given to them—he would give his support to any measure that would tend to place the rest of the community with respect to the public lands in an equally advantageous position. He was opposed to the credit system, as he believed it would ultimately be injurious to those who would be induced to profit by it, while at the same time it would be a certain loss to the country generally. He thought the auction system was the only system for disposing of the lands of the colony. The system was fair to all, while it was unjust to none. It would prevent any

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thing like favouritism and corruption. It was founded on sound general principles which none could fairly object to, and he believed it would serve the end intended, and be satisfactory to all parties, and sufficient for all purposes. As to the assessment on stock, he thought that the squatters were entitled to pay a rent or interest which would fairly represent the capital which these runs represented. There must be a relationship between the upset price of land and the amount of rent the squatters pay. He would say no more upon the bill, but would support the motion for its committal, as he did the motion for the second reading. He did not regard it as a final measure, or a measure that would prove satisfactory to the country. They, however, gained two essential points by it: these were an increase in the assessment on stock, or an increased rent of the public lands, and a reduction in the price of the land itself. He did not believe the classification would continue long, nor that the uniform price of five shillings would be long maintained. He would support any amendment in committee in accordance with his own views, while at the same time he would hold himself free to support any bill that might be brought forward as an amendment on the bill under discussion.

Mr. LESLIE rose with considerable diffidence to offer a few observations upon the subject under discussion, the more so as he had so lately taken his seat in the House, and also from the fact that he had not had an opportunity of hearing the different speakers who had already addressed themselves to the subject. He would not attempt to wade through the intricacies of the bill as there were others more capable than he was for such a task. He would say however, that whatever he might feel inclined to say on that respect was entirely anticipated by the hon. member for the South Riding, in the points of whose speech he fully concurred. As he had but lately arrived from the Northern Districts, he was able to speak of the feelings of the inhabitants there as regards the bill before the House. He had sought in vain throughout the whole district for a single man who was in favour of the reduction in the price of the land. The only opinion entertained by the inhabitants of those districts was, that if the land was not worth 20 shillings it was not worth a shilling, and only fit for pastoral purposes, and no man would ever be foolish enough to give five shillings an acre for it for grazing purposes. If agricultural land was thrown in to be purchased at 5s. an acre, a great wrong would be done to those who had already purchased their land at 20s. an acre. There was no hon. member in that House more favourable to the agricultural interests than he was, and he would like to see as many farms surveyed and thrown open as they could get people to live upon them; indeed, he would like to see the surveys kept in advance of the demand, to the extent of two farms to every one purchaser. It would not do to settle farmers here and there in obscure gullies and rich patches, but to fix communities of agriculturists in large, rich, and fertile districts, where farms would be surveyed in advance, and left open to purchase and competition under the system of sale by auction. It was by auction alone that he would recommend the sale of the lands. But while he would settle agriculturists in large communities in fertile districts, he would oppose the plan of allowing men to go about selecting pieces from pastoral runs, far away from churches, from school-houses, and from police surveillance. If they were allowed to settle in that scattered way, what would be the consequence? Why, that the children of these scattered and isolated communities would become cattle-stealers. If a proper investigation was made, it would be found that the majority of cattle-stealers in the colony, from time to time had been brought into their evil pursuits from the fact of their being brought up near large runs, and where these were placed at immense distances from market for the sale of produce. But while every sensible squatter—and that was 99 out of 100—was willing to give up as much land of their run as was required for agricultural purposes, they would not submit to be pitted one against another in purchasing their three years' leases. He contended that such a system as that would be fraught with incalculable evil. He knew perfectly well what the result would be if squatters' runs were left open to auction and selection in the way proposed—the squatters would be destroyed. Let the Government fix by legislation, a fair amount of taxation—that assessment if just and reasonable, the squatters would willingly pay, but as long as he continues to pay it, so long was he entitled to his run. But when any portion of it was really wanted for agricultural purposes, they would be quite willing to give it up without any compensation whatever. But he, at the same time, as he said before, would resist any attempt that might be made to have the land put up for auction unnecessarily, by means of which squatters might become opposed to squatters. As regarded the assessment on stock, he did not object to the mode of assessment or the amount to be levied. He would venture to say that the squatters would be willing, if otherwise properly dealt with, to be assessed even to a greater extent than they ever had been yet; but at the same time they would certainly look to retain their runs as long as the land was not required for agricultural purposes. It struck him that it was very easy indeed, without disturbing the squatters in any way, to obtain without going into the interior as much land for agricultural purposes as could possibly be required. In the interior, while there was no prospect for a long time to come to the possessing of farmers were located, they would have no market for their surplus crops, and they would thus be forced to confine their labour to merely growing what they themselves could consume. They could not expect to become an exporting agricultural community for years to come. He contended that the squatters were unjustly blamed, as being the monopolisers of the land; keeping the poor man out of it. Why there were thousands and thousands of acres surveyed through the country, and yet there was no attempt made to dispose of it. In his own district, large tracts of land were already surveyed, yet they were withheld from sale. Surely that was not the fault of the squatter. The Government had plenty of land ready for sale, and yet the man with small capital knew not where to go to purchase—was that the fault of the squatter? No, it was the fault of the Government. As he said before, secure the squatters in possession of their runs, and they would never object to give up a portion of the land for agricultural purposes when required.

Mr. DALLEY said he was prepared, after so elaborate a discussion had taken place, to have heard some new argument advanced by hon. members both in favour and against this measure. He was not prepared, however, for the novel argument which had been adduced by the hon. member who had just resumed his seat. They had heard all sorts of things about the bill before the House, but they had heard, for the first time from the lips of the hon. member who had only been two or three hours in the House, that this was a sort of educational bill provided by the Government for the purpose of raising up sheep-stealers. The honorable member had taken high ground with respect to the squatter, but he must say that he accepted, with regard to the squatting question, the explanation given by the hon. member for Murrumbidgee (Mr. Hay). He was inclined to go as far as he went on this question, and he endorsed every opinion which he had enunciated with his approval. He must say that on this question he felt himself inadequate to address the House, because the question was so vast that it required an amount of experience of the condition of the country, and an acquaintance with the nature of the country, to deal with it satisfactorily. He said that all these considerations brought in his mind a feeling of diffidence which he had never before experienced in addressing the House. He had therefore patiently waited until he had heard the opinions and views of hon. members on both sides of the House on this question. But he felt it was due to himself and the great constituency which he represented, to make some explanation of the vote he gave on the second reading—and here he would say that he did not refuse to take upon himself the responsibility of permitting the bill to pass the second reading without debate. He confessed he was not prepared to have spoken, and he thought it was his duty to sit and listen to gentlemen who were more acquainted with this subject than to rush forward and proclaim half-formed opinions which might be in variance with those he would have formed after deliberate consideration. For that reason he did not address the House, and he was quite willing to take the responsibility for having remained silent. He must, however, say that a more melancholy circumstance in the history of the country could not have taken place than their allowing the second reading of this important bill without a word being said. If it proved anything after all this clamour about the land question, which had lasted for fifteen years, it proved that they were to some extent unprepared to deal with this question. If hon. members were clearly conscious of the propriety of the course they had adopted, they should not have allowed the second reading of this bill without some expression of opinion. He was of opinion that this question ought not to be treated as a party question, but that hon. members on this great question should have come down determined to do their best in giving counsel and advice as to the best mode of settling this question. He believed that every thing that had been said against this measure was urged by the hon. member for Murray, but he contended that the effect of his arguments were decidedly in favour of the bill. [The hon. member then read extracts from Mr. Forster's speech, which he replied to at some length.] With reference to the conclusions the hon. member for Murray had drawn from his knowledge of the changes in the value of land at the Field of Mars, he (Mr. Dalley) thought it was just such an opinion as might have been taken from the hall door of any hon. gentleman. He disagreed with that hon. gentleman with regard to the land tax he proposed as a part of the measure, and submitted the argument of the hon. member for West Camden, that a crisis had arisen in America on account of the reduction, was not in accordance with the statement of the first annual message of President Monroe, from which it would be learned that the wild speculation alluded to did not take place in transactions between the public and the Government but between the capitalists and the private proprietors. Neither did he agree with the opinion of his hon. friend Mr. Hay, that the Government ought not to go into the market like a private person and ask for the highest price, for he thought they were justified by the same principle of right as a private individual. He trusted that that House would never exercise its power, on account of its representative character, or other grounds, its right to repudiate or even lessen the security upon which it had contracted its debt. He must say that his hon. friend (Mr. Forster) had shown greater capacity for instruction in the question than construction of practical means, and if he should be successful in his opposition to the Government, and be called upon to take a place on the Ministerial side of the House, and should deal with the question in the same manner, he would find very great difficulty in getting hon. gentlemen to take places with him as his colleagues. He (Mr. Dalley) was glad to find that the clamour that for the last fifteen years had been kept up by the city of Sydney for a reduction, had come at last to a conclusion that it could not safely be effected, and should it be productive of the result that some people anticipated, it would only afford another instance of the instability of the public. He did not believe that that feeling was universal or expressed by the public; but rather, he believed they were willing to wait and see what modification the measure would undergo in committee, and whether it could then call for the approbation of the country. He thought the squatting interest in that House might rest assured that the measure was intended as a final one, and not an experiment; and, that being the case, they were called upon to give their assistance in rendering it as complete and unobjectionable as that House was capable of doing. With regard to a fixed price, the honorable gentleman quoted a passage of President Polk to show that in America not less than thirty-nine millions of acres, at the fixed price of 1 dollar 25 cents, had remained unsold for twenty years, and that entirely refuted the argument of one hon. member, that if land was not worth £1 an acre it was worth nothing at all; for it must be seen that such land, if not worth the minimum price, must remain for ever unoccupied. He had carefully considered the measure now before the House; he had come to the conclusion, upon a deliberate examination of its details, that it was likely to be of the highest service to the country, and that it was as good a measure as could be introduced with a chance of success in that House; none of the many arguments he had patiently listened to having in the least tended to alter that opinion. (Cheers.)

Mr. OSBORNE wished to say a few words in explanation of the vote he intended to give on this question. He believed the measure to be a good one, and he strongly supported the reduction of the minimum price of the land. He believed there were many spots in the counties of King and Georgiana which would be sold if the minimum price were reduced. No doubt the squatter was content to keep up the price to £1 an acre, for they knew if they did so they would keep their runs for ever. He believed the measure to be one of the best for the benefit of the country ever brought in, and he should give it his cordial support.

TRUST BILL.

On the motion of Mr. PARKER Mrs. Mann's Trust Bill was read a second time, and passed through committee with a verbal amendment, and the third reading was fixed for Friday next.

PAYMENT OF DEBTS OUT OF REAL ESTATE.

The Payment of Debts out of Real Estate Act Extension Bill was read a second time, and the third reading fixed for Tuesday next.

MAIN ROADS BILL.

The report on the Main Roads Bill was adopted.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The remainder of the business was postponed as follows:—

Trust Funds Security Bill; to be considered in Committee on Thursday.

Ways and Means; resumption of the committee to-morrow.

Supply; resumption of the committee to-morrow.

Municipalities Bill; to be further considered in committee.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to eleven o'clock, until three o'clock to-morrow (this day).

## WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Major Wingate.

John Duncan, for drunken and disorderly conduct, was fined 10s. with the usual alternative.

Michael Taylor, for absenting himself without leave, from his ship, was sentenced to seven days' hard labour in gaol.

William Burns, a seaman, was convicted of having wilfully damaged a cab, which was passing along Lower George-street, by throwing a stone through the window, to the danger of its lady passengers. Ordered to pay 11s. 6d.; in default to be imprisoned for one month.

The same defendant was charged with having assaulted Harry Williams, a man belonging to the Post Office boat. Plaintiff saw defendant fighting with another man in Lower George-street, and on approaching to separate them defendant attacked him, knocking him down and then kicking him. Fined 40s.; in default to be imprisoned for one month.

Elizabeth Bowen, William Duncan, and David Perkins, were fined 10s., they having been found drunk in the streets.

A decision was given in the case of the Queen v. Speerin, which was heard before this Court on the 6th October last, and was a prosecution for having illegal possession of a rifle-firelock, and sword, the property of her Majesty, and in the case of Major Wingate, the Commandant of the Rifle Corps. Upon the hearing of the case, several legal objections were submitted by defendant's professional adviser (Mr. E. Burton) which his Worship now considered untenable. He was also of opinion (though admitting that it was pledged) no satisfactory account had been given of the manner in which the property came into the possession of defendant, and that he must be convicted of the offence. The case, however, was not an aggravated one, and, he believed, the first that had been prosecuted in the colony, and under these circumstances, a small penalty would be sufficient to prevent a recurrence of the offence in future. Defendant was ordered to pay a penalty of £1, together with £6 (being three times the value of the rifle), and 6s. 6d. costs. His Worship intimated that there was nothing in the circumstances of the case prejudicial to defendant's character.

Mary Clarence was convicted of having stolen a silver watch, gold guard, and gold ring, property partly belonging to and in the care of Julia Troy. Sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Hugh Murphy was fined 10s. and 6s. 6d. costs, for having neglected to enclose in an efficient manner a number of holes in Essex-street. He was also fined in the same amount for neglecting to keep a light burning on the said enclosure.

John Purtle was fined 10s. and 6s. 6d. costs, for allowing a mule, his property, to stray in a public place, namely, on the Flagstaff Hill.

John Wellin was charged with having committed an assault upon John Cletworthy. Both parties were watermen living at the North Shore, and a misunderstanding appeared to have arisen in reference to taking turns at night, and offensive language had been used, which ended in defendant committing the assault complained of, by striking plaintiff on the head with his fist. Fined 5s. and 6s. 4d. costs.

RESULT OF SALE.—Mr. Ledsam sold at auction, on the ground, city of Newcastle, on Saturday last, one corner allotment of land, having 49 feet frontage to King-street, and 33 feet frontage to Bolton-street, at £5 per foot—£245; one allotment, 33 feet frontage to Bolton-street, and a depth of 49 feet, at £4 per foot—£162; one allotment, 25 feet frontage to King-street, and a depth of 63 feet, at £5 per foot—£125; one allotment, 25 feet frontage to King-street, and a depth of 66 feet, at £6 2s. 6d. per foot—£153 2s. 6d.—Amount, £655 2s. 6d., being £4585 per acre. Also, yesterday, on the ground, one allotment of land, having 99 feet frontage to High-street, West Maitland, and a depth of 400 feet, on which is erected a weatherboard building, known as the temporary Congregational Church, at £5s. 5s. per foot—amount, £519 15s.—*Maitland Mercury*.

## SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

November 24.—Eliza, for South Seas.

November 24.—Coquette, for Port Curtis.

November 24.—Tasmania (s.), for Hobart Town via Eden.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Margaret Russell, for Melbourne; Gipsy, for Twofold Bay; Maria, for Hokianga, New Zealand; Alster, for Valparaiso; Firefly, for Hobart Town; Post Boy, for South Seas; Boomerang (s.), for Melbourne; Yarra Yarra (s.), for Moreton Bay; Nimroud, for Colombo; Viceroy, for Melbourne via Newcastle; Fanny, for New Caledonia.

CLEARANCES.

November 24.—Nimroud, ship, 1022 tons, Captain Harrison, for Colombo, Ceylon.

November 24.—Fanny, brig, 211 tons, Captain Miles, for New Caledonia.

November 24.—Viceroy, schooner, 173 tons, Captain Stephenson, for Melbourne, via Newcastle, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Stephenson and 2 children.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 24.—Ellen, John, Cecilia, Uncle Tom, and Peacock, from Brisbane Water, with 600 baskets shells, 45,000 feet timber, 14,000 laths; Cumberland, from Morpeth, with 80 tons coal; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 76 bales 1 bag wool, 40 bales hay, 420 bags grain and flour, 41 bags bran, 280 cheeses, 60 hides, 3 casks ale, 1 hogshead, 1 box bacon, 3 cases fish, 5 baskets prawns, 14 boxes eggs, 100 sheep, 17 horses, 1 calf, 3 coops fowls, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 24.—Emma, for Richmond River; Susannah, for Paterson River; Cumberland, and Frederick Griffiths, for Morpeth; Margaret, and Speculant, for Newcastle; Ellen, Peacock, John, Mitchell, and Cecilia, for Brisbane Water; Star of the North, for Bungaree Nora.

EXPORTS.

November 24.—Nimroud, for Colombo, Ceylon: 3 cases cigars, 80 casks provisions, 1 case, Lender, Muller, and Co.

November 24.—Fanny, for New Caledonia; 2 cases salt, 5 hogsheads rum, 20 cases geneva, 250 cases wine, 20 cases brandy, 4 half-tierces 13 boxes tobacco, 2½ tons sugar, 2 hogsheads ale, 10 bags flour, 10 hogsheads beef, 16 bags 120 boxes salt, 1 bale twine, 1 bale canvas, 3 dozen shovels, 273 iron poles, 20 kegs nails, 1 crate crockery, 4 bales cotton goods, 8 kegs gunpowder, 80 head of cattle, R. Towns and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Fanny, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR COLOMBO.—By the Nimroud, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR SHANGHAE.—By the Thracian, this day, at noon.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 2·30 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), this day, at 5·30 p.m.

FOR NELSON.—By the Ocean Queen, this evening, at 6.

FOR VALPARAISO.—By the Alster, on Thursday, at 6 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Entered Outwards, November 24.—La Hogue, ship, 1331 tons, Captain Williams, for London.

THE EUROPEAN.—The forging of a new main-shaft for the R. M. S. European, in lieu of that which has been condemned, was begun on Monday, at the works of the A. S. N. Company at Pyrmont, under the skilful superintendence of Mr. M'Arthur. By repeated subjection to the Nasmyth's steam-hammer, the ponderous mass of iron (weighing about four tons) is gradually assuming its intended shape though the process of welding is not expected to be completed before Saturday. The shaft will then have to be placed on the lathe, and it will probably take five days to plane it to its proper shape. All the minor fittings for the machinery are ready, so that unless some untoward accident occurs the European will be ready to take her departure at the prescribed date. The shaft, when finished will weigh about three tons and a-half, and will not only be the largest ever forged in Sydney, but the largest ever turned out in the Southern hemisphere. It cannot fail to enhance the reputation of this port as a depot for steam marine, when it is known that such undertakings can be successfully accomplished here.

The Boomerang (s.), will leave for Melbourne, this day, in place of the Yarra Yarra, which vessel will go on the patent slip to be cleaned.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

November 23.—Emma, barque, 191 tons, Captain Terry, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

November 23.—Missie, brig, Captain Patrick, for Melbourne, with 260 tons coal.

November 23.—Alice, schooner, Captain Stephens, for Melbourne, with 120 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARD.

November 23.—Herculean, Star of the East.

November 24.—Petrel.

A CASE OF MARINE INSURANCE.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

SIR,—I will feel obliged by your inserting this, for the benefit of bankers and merchants, and shippers of goods.

Some few weeks ago I had occasion to ship some goods, according to instructions received, from a firm in the country.

I insured the goods according to instructions received, and considered that my friends were secure from loss.

The Insurance Company accepted the risk, and the policy was in due conformity signed by the board of directors, and the secretary. The bill of lading was signed by the captain as proof of the goods being on board.

Unfortunately, the vessel sunk, and the survey held states that the cause originated from a rat-hole. The company refuses to pay, in consequence of the law of England excluding them from paying a claim arising from such an accident.

I should like to know whether the illustrious rat is one of the Queen's enemies, and how far the insured can be indemnified? The insured places confidence in an insurance company, and expects that their surveyor should have an accurate knowledge of every vessel in the coasting trade. Is it not the business of the company to know whether a vessel is seaworthy, and whether due precaution has been taken by the captain and owners to exterminate vermin?

To bankers making advances on goods shipped to various parts of the colonies, it is most essential for them to be covered against any flaw in a legal point of view.

By way of illustration, I will presume that a shipment of value, two or three thousand pounds, is made to any port; the banker on receipt of bill of lading, and the infallible policy of insurance, advances, say one-half on the invoice amount of merchandise; a rat eats a hole into the ship's side, and the vessels sinks and the cargo is totally destroyed. The customer may or may not be in the position to repay the loss to the bank. The unfortunate insured has no redress according to a certain company's statement, without having resort to legal proceedings, which may involve serious loss to him, and end in a defeat, owing to the carelessness of the company not taking precaution to secure a vessel free from vermin.

Against the owner he has no claim where due precaution has been exercised for the extermination of vermin, such as keeping cats on board, and smoking the vessel.

This precaution having been taken in my case, I have no redress on the owners. I think it is time that insurance companies should take the pains to enquire into the state of a vessel, before proceeding to sea, so as not to mislead the insured.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

J. A. M'CARROLL, Queen's-place.

Sydney, 23rd November.

BALMAIN REGATTA.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

SIR,—Will you allow me to inform "Yachter," in this morning's *Herald*, as well as others interested, that I waited upon the Committee last evening, who stated that it was originally intended a race should be given for "open boats" under canvas (see No. 11 race of first announcement), but, upon the representation of two or three parties, who took upon themselves to state that there would be no entrances for this race, had it altered, to suit themselves, as it now appears, which I was informed is a race for "2nd class yachts," coming within the proper length. The Committee moreover said that if sufficient entrances were not made for No. 9, a race for "open boats" will be substituted, and that it is yet very likely this race, as an additional one, will be given.

OPEN BOAT.

24th November, 1857.

THE PILOT BOARD'S REPORT ON THE RECENT WRECK.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

SIR,—I have read with considerable regret, the deliberate opinion recorded by the Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board, respecting the conduct of Captain Stuart with regard to the passengers by the ill-fated Catherine Adamson. I can quite understand and sympathise with the disposition that doubtless exists to deal tenderly with a man whose worst fault was, possibly, the loss of presence of mind, and who probably, if placed again in similar trying circumstances, would learn by experience and retrieve his reputation. But great principles of public morality ought not to be sacrificed to any feeling of tenderness to individuals. The Board say that if the captain had remained on board and exerted his legitimate authority, he might have succeeded in launching the pinnace, and might thereby have saved all lives. They admit that there is a strong probability of this; but then they go on to say, he might possibly have failed, and if he had, his own life and that of the mate would have been thrown away in vain. And accordingly they do not blame him for not attempting it. The only inference from this is, that a captain is not to be required to exert himself to save the lives of his passengers, if by so doing he puts his own life in peril. If he can help them with perfect safety to himself, he is bound to do so, but he is not expected to expose himself to the slightest risk. This is directly contrary to all established notions of the moral duties of commanders. I venture to say there is not a nautical Board in England that would endorse such a doctrine as our local authorities have put forth.

I am sorry to see the respected name of Captain Lamb appended to the document. I try to persuade myself that he could not have weighed the meaning of the words he signed. The Royal Navy is honourably distinguished by the daring humanity of those in its service. Innumerable are the tales of heroism in saving life that its records contain. Surely there are very few entitled to place R.N. after their names, who would approve such a cold-blooded policy as that laid down by the Pilot Board.

Is this official opinion to pass uncorrected? Is it to be understood by all captains frequenting this port, that they will be held blameless for the death of their passengers, if they can only give satisfactory proof to the local authorities, that there would have been risk in attempting to save them? Is the world to understand that this is the approved official morality current in Port Jackson?

SAGITTARIUS.

DEUTSCHE VEREIN v. NEW SOUTH WALES.—A lecture in the German language was delivered in the Club-rooms, Bridge-street, last evening, by Dr. Hermann Horn, on "Singing and Teaching Singing." The attendance was numerous, and the lecture was well received.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—This evening, in the large room of the Royal Hotel, these minstrels will give their first entertainment in Sydney. Of their fame report speaks in the most flattering terms, and the programme put forth, consisting of new songs, dances, &c., will doubtless attract a numerous attendance.

WE are requested by Messrs. W. Dean and Co. to direct especial attention to their sales this day, as follows: At their warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Chilian flour ex Snapdragon, New Zealand wheat, Adelaide flour, &c.; at 12 o'clock, the schooner Abbey; and on the Circular Quay, at half-past 2 o'clock, the cargo of Hobart Town timber, ex Prince Arthur. For particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

MESSRINGTON AND Co. call the attention of the trade generally to their unreserved sale by public auction, at their rooms, 273, late 126, Pitt-street, of superior and fashionable summer clothing, ladies' underclothing, children's dresses, lenos, mosquito net, blonds, summer quilts and counterpanes, furniture chintz, prints, calicoes, silks, and drapery generally; to commence at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

WE are requested to direct attention to J. G. Cohen's sale this day, at the Bank Auction Rooms, comprising a great variety of fancy articles, moderator lamps, china, toys, matches, grocer's paper, &c. Damaged goods, sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

DAMAGED GOODS, ex Catherine Adamson.—Muriel and Miller desire us to invite the attention of purchasers to their sale this day, at the Rooms, No. 282, George-street at 10 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

## DIARY

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

| November | | Sun Rises | Sun Sets | High Water Morn. | High Water Aftern. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Wednesday | 4 47 | 6 47 | 1 24 | 1 55 |

MOON.—First quarter, 23th instant, at 5h. 36m. 43s. a.m.

## GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

| Dist. | Stations. | Mixed Trains. | | | | Mail | Goods |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles | Leave— | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | |
| 0 | Sydney | 6·30 | 10·0 | 1·30 | 4·25 | 5 45 | A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·45 a.m. |
| 2 | Newtown | 6·36 | 10·6 | 1 36 | 4·31 | 5 51 | |
| 3½ | Petersham | 6·41 | 10·11 | 1·41 | 4·36 | 5·56 | |
| 5 | Ashfield | 6·48 | 10·18 | 1·48 | 4·43 | 6·3 | |
| 6½ | Burwood | 6·53 | 10·23 | 1·53 | 4·48 | 6·6 | |
| 7¼ | Homebush | 6·56 | 10·26 | 1·56 | 4·55 | 6·13 | |
| 13½ | Parramatta | 7·18 | 10·48 | 2 18 | 5·13 | 6·33 | |
| 17¾ | Fairfield | 7·31 | 11·1 | 2·31 | 5·26 | 6·46 | |
| 22 | Liverpool | 7·42 | 11·12 | 2·42 | 5 37 | 6 57 | |

LIVERPOOL STATION.—UP TRAINS.

| Dist. | Stations. | | | | | | Goods |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Liverpool | 8·15 | 11·30 | 3·30 | 5·45 | 6·5 | A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·30 p.m. |
| 4¼ | Fairfield | 8·28 | 11·43 | 3·43 | 5·58 | 6·43 | |
| 8½ | Parramatta | 8·46 | 12·1 | 4·1 | 6·16 | 7·1 | |
| 14¾ | Homebush | 9·0 | 12·15 | 4·15 | 6·30 | 7·15 | |
| 15½ | Burwood | 9·3 | 12·18 | 4·18 | 6·33 | 7·18 | |
| 17 | Ashfield | 9·8 | 12·23 | 4·23 | 6·38 | 7·23 | |
| 18½ | Petersham | 9·15 | 12·30 | 4·30 | 6·45 | 7·30 | |
| 20 | Newtown | 9·23 | 12·38 | 4·38 | 6·53 | 7·38 | |
| 22 | Sydney | 9·27 | 12·42 | 4·42 | 6·57 | 7·42 | |

THE SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·30 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 5·30 p.m.—Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9·15 a.m., 2·30 p.m., and 5·15 p.m.

## GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

| Dist. | Stations. | Mixed Trains. | | Sunday Trains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles | Leave— | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. |
| 0 | Newcastle,—Honeysuckle Point | 7·30 | 3·0 | 7·30 | 3·0 |
| 9½ | Hexham | 8·0 | 3·30 | 8·0 | 3·30 |
| 16½ | Maitland | 8·24 | 3·54 | 8·24 | 3·54 |

MAITLAND STATION.—UP TRAINS.

| Dist. | Stations. | Mixed Trains. | | Sunday Trains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Maitland | 8·45 | 4·10 | 8·45 | 4·10 |
| 6½ | Hexham | 9·5 | 4·30 | 9·5 | 4·30 |
| 16½ | Newcastle | 9·39 | 5·4 | 9·39 | 5·4 |

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

## WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1857.

IN the Legislative Council, yesterday, a petition relative to the Land Bill, adopted at a public meeting held on the previous day, having been presented by Mr. MONTEFIORE, and received, was subsequently withdrawn, on the representation of several members that it contained a clause reflecting on one branch of the Legislature.

Mr. LUTWYCHE presented a petition, praying for certain reforms in the Electoral law, which was received.

The Church of England Temporalities Act Amendment Bill was gone through in committee. An amendment, proposed by Mr. WISE, to limit the period for which the trustees should have authority to grant leases of glebe lands to fifty years, instead of ninety-nine, was negatived after considerable discussion.

The House went into committee on the District Courts Bill, and went through four clauses, the details of which chiefly had reference to the rights of the legal practitioners in the new Courts.

The House adjourned till this day.

IN the Legislative Assembly last night, the debate on the Land Bill was resumed by Mr. HAY, who made a very lengthy speech on the measure.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR opposed the bill.

Mr. MARKS and Mr. OSBORNE spoke in favour of the measure, and the debate was adjourned till this day on the motion of Mr. Cox.

The rest of the business was of a formal nature, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to eleven o'clock.

WE have no reason to doubt that the efforts of the Press to awaken attention to the importance of vaccination has been successful. The reports from Melbourne, although not alarming, are still sufficient to excite much interest. The summer is approaching; the progress of every contagious disorder will be of course facilitated by the heat, imperfect ventilation, and less perfect cleanliness. When we look at our narrow lanes,—how small and how stifled the apartments crowded within a small area,—the dissipated habits of many who occupy them,—the constant movement to and fro of their population,—the fearful ignorance of physical laws which prevail among the people, we are not at all justified in looking at the appearance of a contagious disease with indifference. It must not be forgotten that our communication with the outer world is now effected with a rapidity which makes a great difference in the chances against us. In former times the arrivals were not so numerous, and the vessels passed a sort of quarantine in the length of the voyage. The common infectious diseases exhausted themselves long before the ship's company could reach the Australian harbours. It is not so now, there are stopping places sufficiently numerous for diseases to cross the ocean, almost undetected. From these places, as on stepping stones, the giant fever may traverse the world, and defy the array of quarantine, except such as would destroy the freedom of commerce, and expose all countries to great losses.

It is then in the colonies themselves, that the prevention must be taken, not by fits and starts, but upon plan and with steadiness.

The houses of the people, their sites, their accommodations, their cleanliness, the proportion of square feet to the inhabitants; these are subjects which not only require attention but legislation. What is the use of spouting about universal suffrage and vote by ballot, when the greatest of all social evils are neglected—the condition of the dwellings of the poor. We think it right to interfere with ships, to say what quantity of water they shall carry, what kind and quality of food; above all, what proportion of passengers to the space and tonnage, and we thus do well. Competition does not protect poverty in every case; people will run risks to save, as well as to get money. They have heard that bad consequences have followed in similar cases, but they trust their own good fortune. Others have perished, true; but some have escaped, and at the termination of their risk found themselves pounds in pocket! This is the way people reason about clipper ships and low rates of passage; it is here, however, that public humanity interposes, and demands by law that not even shall poverty be indulged in ventures which though sometimes made with impunity often sacrifice life.

And why should society suffer men to set up pigstys as human habitations? Why, under the pretext of saving ground and lowering rent, expose many hundreds to the slow poison, which wastes away the energies of life, and brings under the disguise of other diseases, many to a premature grave—victims to the slow malaria of alleys. We have known several cases when the physician baffled by diseases, which under ordinary circumstances would have yielded to medicine—after search,—has discovered that the fatal cause lurked beneath the floor of a neighbour. How often death enters the dwellings of the rich on the shoulders of the poor, no one can tell—but happily for the ultimate elevation of the race, no man can detach his fate from that of his fellow men.

We are aware that many persons resist all these views in asserting that to dwell in mean miserable huts is the destiny of the lower orders. But it would be in the power of the law, if supported by public opinion, to cut the thread of that destiny. The objection that ground is too valuable, is met by the height of the heavens above us. Why should not houses be eighty feet instead of eight feet high? Why should they not as in Edinburgh and London have six houses built one on another—in the parts where ground is so precious? The appliances of modern times would enable a skilful builder, to provide a complete set of apartments, with every convenience on each flat; and thick inner walls, and deep floors, would prevent the disquiet and annoyance of contiguity. In a country were capital abounds, and when we have the English alley system aggravated by the climate, some legislation will be necessary, and some means must be taken to prevent that crowding which is the pest of our large cities.

The means to prevent the contagion of small-pox must be, however, provided with more promptitude. It is not to be expected that in the face of such diseases society will not interfere. But the question is, how? The reports of the mode adopted at Melbourne, certainly will not induce us to follow our neighbours, should we be in similar circumstances. The people will not tolerate the plan of seizing the sick and hurrying them away in carts to open tents, or rather it would seem to the open air. If the families who suffer from this calamity are expected to co-operate with sanitary arrangements they must have some voice in the application, and be treated with tenderness. We can imagine nothing so likely to create a panic, as the ruthless sort of treatment described by our correspondent, and we all know that in panic the disease is far more likely to spread. What is really required in cases of the sort, is forethought; that nothing may be hurried—nothing deficient—and especially that those who are removed from their homes shall lack no possible comfort and alleviation. The parent could take the sick from the healthy part of a family without the awful violation of the feelings which are associated with the notion of a pest house. If a case of small-pox shows itself in a crowded place, let the sufferers and their attendants be offered retirement, under the rules of quarantine, and every comfort be given at the public cost; let them be bound to remain within a certain circuit; and let silence and secrecy as to persons, but publicity as to facts, be the order of the day. It is true this would involve expense, but it would be a rate of insurance on all the community to prevent the access of the disease, or for mitigating its consequences. Of course, many persons who reside in detached dwellings have all the conveniences which any public arrangement could give them; and where these exist, nothing further can be required but a humane sequestration under the direction of a physician.

We believe only one case has appeared in New South Wales at present; there is therefore no room for alarm. A craven spirit is fatal to humanity and natural affection. We had better be decimated than survive them, or lose in a detestable selfishness a sense of things more to be valued than life itself.

A Russian peasant pursued by wolves cast her offspring from her sledge one by one, and reached her village alone. She told her tale; and a by-stander struck her dead—it was instinct on both cases. The murderer at any rate was pardoned.

It is our duty to warn of remote danger, but we do not think any great anxiety necessary. The first victims—generally those who have been negligent of obvious precautions—will be those who nurse their fears.

THE report of the committee of the Legislative Council upon Railroads will be read with great interest. It opens a theory of railway construction, in its financial aspects, so different from the policy hitherto adopted, that its authors must calculate on considerable doubt and opposition.

We scarcely think any person will be found to approve, or even defend, railway enterprise as hitherto known to us. The first steps towards construction were taken under professional guides whose calculations were absurdly wrong. The colonial gentlemen who presided over the first movements were totally ignorant of all that related to the subject, except as it could be traced in books. We do not mean to impute any intentional misrepresentation, either of the cost of construction and management, or of the amount of probable profits. The fact is, that similar blunders have attended similar enterprises in all countries. Experience itself does not seem to prevent the most preposterous financial illusions. It was fortunate for our railway companies that the Government of the day was equally dark. Were we to look at the naked figures of the expenditure, and then to the terms on which the company sold to the colony its stock and *goodwill*, we might be led to some rather awkward conclusions. We believe, however, that all parties were deceived—those who sold and those who bought. The Government, too, was in this position: it had guaranteed a certain interest to the shareholders, and this interest would have been lost had the undertaking totally failed. It was then thought that the colonial finances would show no symptoms of decline for years to come.

The present returns from the railways are about £40,000 a-year less than their receipts. It is expected, with some considerable probability, that the additional length of road proposed for construction, and which will not cost more than a third the cost of some parts already executed, will aid in lessening the relative loss at present incurred. Calculations of this kind often fail in practice, but we are given to understand that in these expectations we shall not be disappointed.

To find the money to effect these additional works has proved a task to the new Finance Minister; and we fear he has not at the present moment much chance of success, except at dates which would place the colony at the mercy of sudden financial changes. If money cannot be obtained, these works must stand still, and a valuable class of labourers be dispersed.

Such then is the position of our railway affairs—lines constructed at a fabulous cost—parallel with public roads, which *by an Act now passing through the Assembly will be also kept up at the cost of the central Government;* lines which have hitherto failed to compete with the stage-coach and waggon, and which have as yet merited the name of "an expensive toy!"

Then at whose expense is this toy made? At the expense of the public creditor. We have borrowed every farthing; and virtually we borrow to pay the interest of this capital. The public faith is pledged to the public creditor—no doubt; and so long as *he* is satisfied we have only to concern ourselves with the interest of money—but the public creditor has shown himself distrustful. He sees that the land, always spoken of as his final security, may slip out of reach, and that his only resource may be in general taxation.

This is the position of the colony in reference to the public creditor; but the colonists have certain relations to each other. The northern parts of the territory will be relieved from this debt; we may find others who have similar objections to pay for what they do not enjoy. We shall not persuade them, for it is not *true*, that railroads are beneficial to those who do not directly or indirectly use them. They may even maintain that such roads, by stimulating the price of land on the line, confers a direct advantage on the private landholders at the universal expense.

We do not see how this injustice is to be got over. If, indeed, the railroad should pay, we merely call on all parts of the colony to assist by a guarantee which is only parchment; but if the road do *not* pay, the result is an injury to all who have no direct benefit by its use.

These are points, which have, no doubt, been deeply felt by the committee, and they propose a total change in our railway policy.

They propose to grant to a company—to be formed—the power to make a railroad, to manage it, and to take all the profits of the undertaking.

They propose that the Crown shall grant all the land necessary for roads and stations, *so far* as it may be in the hands of the Government, or subject to the liability to be taken for roads.

They propose to give the company land orders equal to one-fourth of the capital expended, exchangeable for any land within 50 miles of the line of road.

They propose to reserve to the Government of the day the right to determine the actual value of the work done, without reference to its cost, so that the quantity of land granted may not be in excess of the covenants.

They propose also to reserve to the Government the right to determine the fares, and other matters which may secure to the public a reasonable return for the privileges granted—a most essential part of the scheme.

Finally, they propose that the existing works shall be taken by the company at a valuation made when the other portions of the line are complete.

It is intended that the gradients shall be not more than one in 50, and the radius not less than 30 chains; thus admitting increased speed hereafter. Instead of tunnelling, they intend to ascend by sigzag lines, according to an American plan, by which great heights are mounted at comparatively small expense. The lines are at first to be single, and the minimum speed fifteen miles an hour. The advantages of this plan may be thus stated:

The colony will obtain a road, made and supported at the expense of the district through which it passes, and the people who use it.

The financial difficulty is entirely got rid of—the colony will have nothing to do with negotiating loans or paying interest of moneys.

The Government will be relieved from functions which can never be satisfactorily accomplished by officials under the Crown.

Finally, the increased value of Crown lands will be equal to the land granted to the company.

Then, is the scheme practicable? Will a company be found to undertake the outlay of millions? We have asked these questions of some gentlemen of larger experience than we possess, and they reply with confidence *that the thing can be done.*

We need hardly represent how this plan would give employment to the colonial labourer, without the risk of its stoppage before the work will be complete; or how it would tend to concentrate population on the great highway. We fear it is *too good* to be true.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—£30 JURISDICTION.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

BEFORE the Commissioner and two Assessors.

BAKER AND ANOTHER v. DOBSON.—The plaintiffs sued to recover the balance of an account for plastering work executed in a building belonging to the defendant. The defence was, first, that the work was not properly executed; and, secondly, that improper delay took place in the execution of the work, whereby the defendant sustained loss. The evidence of the plaintiffs and a third witness, a practical plasterer, went to show that there was no unnecessary delay and that the work was properly done. The defendant's testimony went to contradict those pleas, and he was supported by a second witness, a carpenter, who had been employed in the building. Dobson deposed, in support of the allegation, as to the inferior character of the work, that he had offered to refer the matter to arbitration, promising at the same time that he would pay ten per cent. over the award. The delay in the execution of the work, however, was the chief plea in the defence, as it was admitted that the work was, in the end, properly executed. The court found for the plaintiffs, £13 19s. Attorney for the plaintiffs, Mr. Michael; for the defendant, Mr. Templeton.

FREDELLAS v. CHIDLEY AND ANOTHER.—This was an action to recover the sum of £14, four weeks wages alleged to have been due by defendant to plaintiff. The defence was that the time when the services were rendered the parties were partners, and that, therefore, the amount could not be recovered as for wages. The plaintiff gave evidence which went to show that he was not a partner in the work in question, which consisted in the sinking of a well, although he admitted on a former occasion he undertook a job in partnership with the defendants, and he produced a witness, who gave evidence to the effect that on one occasion Chidley said that he was plaintiff's master. The evidence of Chidley went to show that, although plaintiff was an employee while the first twenty feet of the well was being sunk, he was then taken into partnership for the execution of the remainder of this job, and the whole of a second piece of work undertaken by the defendants. This evidence was corroborated by the second defendant, and it was shown that the price of that portion of the work executed after plaintiff became a partner was not received until after the summons in the present case was delivered. This latter evidence was rebutted by the testimony of the plaintiff. It appeared that the partnership as regarded the second job was never carried into effect. The court found for the plaintiff, £6 10s. Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Michael; for the defendants, Mr. Brown.

CALLAGHAN v. ROBERTSON.—The plaintiff sought to recover £11 10s., the amount of house rent alleged to be due to him by defendant. The amount claimed was alleged to have accrued in two ways. The house was occupied in the first instance by a person named Byrnes, and the rent falling into arrear, plaintiff put a bailiff into the premises, but withdrew the officer on Robertson, who was at that time a lodger in the house, becoming responsible for the debt. The amount due at this time was £4 15s. Subsequently defendant became tenant of the house, and then it was that the remaining £6 15s. accrued. This was the substance of the plaintiff's testimony. For the defence it was denied that Robertson gave any guarantee; when the bailiff was put into the house Robertson paid half the amount due, and promised to endeavour to procure the balance for plaintiff, but without giving any guarantee. The subsequent tenancy of the defendant was altogether denied. The defendant admitted, however, that after the bailiff was withdrawn, he (defendant) always paid the rent; but alleged that this he did only as the friend or agent of the tenant. Byrnes was called, and gave evidence to the effect that he was still tenant, but admitted that, since the distress, Callaghan never demanded the rent from him. The Court found for the plaintiff. Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Michael; for the defendant, Mr. Robberds.

DOUGLASS v. FOSTER.—This was an action for slander. The plaintiff, an unmarried woman, is keeper of the offices of Mr. Dillon, the solicitor, in Elizabeth-street; the defendant, a widow, is office-keeper to another solicitor in the same neighbourhood. The alleged slanderous language consisted of some very abusive and defamatory expressions, in which among other epithets, the plaintiff called defendant a "prostitute" and a "whore." The first witness called was Mr. Gilbert Wright, who deposed to having repeatedly heard Foster apply gross language to Douglass, among other expressions, he had heard defendant say that plaintiff's child was a bastard; gross language of this kind he had frequently heard defendant apply to plaintiff without any apparent pro-

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vocation on the part of the latter. The next witness was the plaintiff herself, who deposed that she had been in Mr. Dillon's service for a period of six years; defendant had frequently applied to her the language quoted in the information; on the day specified in the information, defendant having called her a w——, plaintiff spit towards defendant, when Foster came out and used the language complained of. Mr. Dillon gave evidence which went to show that the defendant was a woman of a grossly abusive tongue—so abusive that he never knew her equal; the plaintiff was an exceedingly well-conducted woman. No evidence was called for the defence. The Court found for the plaintiff; damages, £15. Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Michael; for the defendant, Mr. Robberds.

## THE LAND BILL.

We publish hereunder, four clauses which it is the intention of Mr. Robertson and Mr. Deniehy to endeavour, on the committal of the Land Bill, now before the Legislative Assembly, to have introduced as provisions of the measure. The object of these clauses appears to be to provide an additional mode of sale beyond those set forth in the bill as it at present stands.

All Crown lands, distant not less than five miles from any city, nor two miles from any town or village, containing by the census last taken, one hundred and more inhabitants, shall be open for sale at twenty shillings per acre on the following terms, that is to say, when any person shall have, between the hours of ten of the clock before noon, and twelve of the clock at noon, on any day, being one of the days on which the Government shall have previously proclaimed that such Commissioner of Crown Lands shall be in attendance at his office to transact the business thereof, lodged a description of the site of such land, setting forth the number of acres required, and also have lodged a deposit of per centum, in part of the purchase money thereof, with such Commissioner of Crown Lands, except the said Commissioner, in such cases as are hereinafter provided for in clause B of this Act, shall at twelve of the clock at noon of the same day be declared the purchaser of such land, and unless the residue of such purchase money be paid at the expiration of five years from the day of sale, or within three months after such expiration, and that the purchaser, or some duly authorised person on his behalf, shall satisfy the Government by a declaration made in the form contained in schedule of this Act, that during the aforesaid five years the said land has been bona fide the place of residence of such purchaser, and that during the said term there has been brought under cultivation per centum of the acreage of the whole quantity of such land the sale and contract shall be void, and such deposit forfeited.

Whenever any two or more persons shall have applied on the same day to any Commissioner of Crown Lands, at his office, for the purchase of the same land, under clause A of this Act, and shall have complied with all the conditions set out in the said clause, such Commissioner of Crown Lands shall, at the hour of 12 of the clock at noon, of the same day, put up such land for sale by auction, at his said office, for the competition of the parties only who shall have made application and deposit in the manner provided for in the aforesaid clause, and the highest bidder (being one of such parties) shall be declared the purchaser thereof, under the same conditions in all respects (except as to price) as if the sale had taken place under clause A of this Act.

In all cases where application, under clause A of this Act, shall be made for the sale of any Crown land which shall not have been previously surveyed, the non-survey thereof shall not prevent the sale of the same, nor the immediate occupation thereof by the purchaser, but in such cases, a proper survey shall be made at the expense of the Government, at as early a period as may be convenient: provided always that in no case shall such survey be postponed beyond from the day of the purchase of any such land, and provided also that at the termination of any auction sale, which shall be held under the provisions of clause B of this Act, the money deposited with any Commissioner of Crown lands by the unsuccessful competitor or competitors at such auction sale shall in every case be returned to such unsuccessful competitor or competitors.

In cases wherein by death or by insolvency, assignment in trust for the benefit of creditors, or otherwise by compulsory operation of law, the rights of any purchaser of Crown lands, either under clause A or clause B of this Act, shall be in the legal representative or representatives of such purchaser. Provided that such representative or representatives shall comply with all the conditions by which such purchaser became bound in making such purchase.

## MEETING AT MORPETH ON THE LAND BILL.

A meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Presbyterian school-house, Morpeth, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of giving expression to the views of the inhabitants on the Land Bill now before the House of Assembly. A series of resolutions were spoken to and carried unanimously. The chair was occupied by Mr. Ling, and the speakers were Messrs. Keating, W. Smith, Sim, H. Ling, White, Tate, W. Moore, and Sinclair. The following petition was proposed by Mr. Tebbutt and seconded by Mr. Ferguson:—

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

The Petition of the undersigned, &c., &c., humbly sheweth—

That your petitioners believe that the evils resulting from the present management of the waste lands of the colony will not be removed by the land bill now before the House.

Your petitioners would submit that her Majesty, having handed over to your honorable House the entire management of the waste lands of the colony, to be held in trust by you for the people until required for the legitimate use to which they are adapted, has placed in your hands the power of preventing any foreign potentate purchasing, through agents, the available lands put up for sale, and, by leaving them unoccupied, thus place a barrier to our progress, and a check to British colonisation. The present land regulation does not, and the bill now before your honorable House will not, provide for this evil.

Your petitioners would remind your honorable House that a still greater danger presents itself from speculators nearer home; for when lands are put up for sale in the vicinity of a shipping port, the upset price is no check to speculation, but speculation proves an almost entire check to the productive occupancy of the land. We would instance the Candletown sales. Lands that were originally bought from the Government at the upset price were again sold to the productive occupier at ten, twelve, and fifteen pounds per acre, and thereby crippling the useful pioneer of our prosperity. With such results in view your petitioners cannot think that the trust which the parent Government placed in your keeping has been wisely discharged, nor is it likely so to be by the bill now before your honorable House.

Your petitioners therefore pray that before any new land bill be passed a thorough enquiry be made into the working of the present bill. Your petitioners are persuaded that such an enquiry would result in convincing your honorable House that a new land bill, which will establish us in a state of healthful and permanent prosperity, must be framed on the recognition of the following principles:—

First.—The natural right that man has to work out all his requirements from the land which he inhabits, so far as it is practicable.

Second.—The land is equal to, and should bear the burden of, the necessary improvements required in common for its profitable culture.

Third.—To hold land unproductive, while labour is abundant and food scarce, is a fraud upon the people against which fraud we pray your honorable House to legislate.

Trusting that your honorable House will take our petition into your favourable consideration, your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.
Wednesday, November 25.
GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Jones to move (in Committee of Ways and Means), the following resolutions: 1. Resolved, that towards making good the Supply granted, or to be granted, to her Majesty, for services to be defrayed by means of any loan or loans already authorised, or which in the present Session may be authorised, to be raised for that purpose under any Act or Acts of the Legislature of this colony, it is expedient to authorise any number of the Treasury bills to be made out at the Colonial Treasury, for any sum or sums of money not exceeding, in the whole, the sum of £400,000. 2. Resolved, That the principal sum or sums of money to be contained in such Treasury bills shall be chargeable upon, and paid out of, any sum or sums of equivalent or larger amounts raised by way of loan under authority of any, or either, of the Acts aforesaid, *or out of any grant or grants in that behalf to be made in the present or next succeeding session*; and that the interest on such principal sum or sums of money which shall not exceed the rate of fourpence per centum per diem, shall be chargeable upon and paid out of any sum or sums of money which shall be, or come to the credit of the consolidated revenues of the colony, in the year 1858, or in the next succeeding year. 3. Resolved, That all sums of money raised by such Treasury bills shall be paid to the credit, and form part of the consolidated revenues of the colony. 4. Resolved, That at any time after twelve calendar months from their respective dates such Treasury bills, or so many of them as may from time to time remain undischarged and uncancelled, shall be taken and pass and be current for the principal sum and interest they respectively contain, and represent in all payments whatsoever required to be made to the credit of the consolidated revenues of the colony.

Mr. Hely to move, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to consider of an address to the Governor-General, requesting his Excellency to place upon the Supplementary Estimates for the year 1858, the sum of £150 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to compensate Mr. David Cross for the loss of buildings formerly erected by him at Wiseman's Ferry, on the Hawkesbury River.

Dr. Dalley to move, That the petition presented by him on the 24th instant, in reference to the Crown Lands Bill, be printed.

Mr. Deniehy to move, That the petition presented by him on the 24th instant, praying increased remuneration to jurors, be printed.

Friday, November 27.

Mr. G. Macleay to move, That the petition presented by him on the 24th instant, relative to the building of a bridge over the Murray, and the sale of Crown Lands in the neighbourhood of Albury, be printed.

Mr. Robertson to move, 1. That it is essential to the welfare and true advancement of the colony, that in any law for the administration of the public lands, provision should be made to facilitate the immediate occupation thereof without delay, for survey or otherwise. 2. That, to carry out the same, it is desirable that, irrespective of any other modes of sale of such lands, one should be established warranting the sale thereof, without competition, but with conditions for the residence on, and improvement of the lands, and for partially deferred payments of the purchase money thereof.

Mr. Hargrave to move, That the petition presented by him on the 24th instant, in reference to the assessment on stock contemplated under the Crown Lands Bill, be printed.

Mr. Weekes to move, That the petition presented by him on the 24th instant, in reference to the Crown Lands Bill, be printed.

Mr. Darvall to move, That the petition presented by him on the 24th instant, in reference to the Crown Lands Bill, be printed.

Tuesday, December 1.

Mr. William Macleay to move, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider of an address to the Governor-General, requesting that his Excellency will be pleased to cause the sum of £3420 to be placed on the Estimates for the year 1858, for the purpose of making a road under Kimo Hill, near Gundagai.

District Registrars.—The following persons have been appointed registrars of births, deaths, and marriages, for the districts mentioned in connection with their respective names, viz.:—Mr. George Lewis, for the district of Warwick, in the place of Mr. John Haig, deceased; and Mr. John Berriman Haskew, for the united districts of Merton and Muswellbrook, in the place of Mr. Robert J. Luscombe, resigned.

## PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

### EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE ON LOANS.
(Statement of Colonial Treasurer upon Public Works.)

Statement of Expenses chargeable on Loans: shewing (1) the amount actually contracted for; (2) the amount for works of urgency, but for which no obligation has been incurred; and (3) the amount for works, the execution of which may be delayed for the present without injury to the public service.

| Works, &c. | Amounts contracted for. £ s. d. | Amounts for which no obligation has been incurred. £ s. d. | Amounts for works which may be postponed. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 Vict., 34 and 35. | | | |
| Sydney Sewerage ...... | 16,573 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Sydney Waterworks | 63,413 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| 18 Vict., 35. | | | |
| New General Post Office ...... | ...... | ...... | 40,000 0 0 |
| Colonial Store ...... | ...... | ...... | 3,000 0 0 |
| New Water Police Watchhouse ...... | 1,968 13 4 | ...... | ...... |
| Mounted Patrol Barrack ...... | ...... | 2,420 0 0 | ...... |
| Police Station, South Sydney ...... | 410 16 5 | ...... | ...... |
| Police Station, Newcastle ...... | ...... | ...... | 4,000 0 0 |
| Court and Watch House, Queanbeyan | ...... | ...... | 1,300 0 0 |
| Court House, Ipswich | ...... | ...... | 3,300 0 0 |
| Bridge, Bargo ...... | ...... | ...... | 4,000 0 0 |
| Ditto, Gunning ...... | ...... | 3,933 16 8 | ...... |
| Ditto, Queanbeyan ... | 1,771 19 5 | ...... | ...... |
| Ditto, Jugiong Creek... | ...... | 4,000 0 0 | ...... |
| 20 Vict., 1. | | | |
| To pay off Debentures | 3,000 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| 19 Vict., 38 and 40. | | | |
| Improvements River Hunter ...... | 8,500 0 0 | 7,000 0 0 | 10,918 3 11 |
| Gaol at Brisbane .... | ...... | ...... | 20,000 0 0 |
| Court House, Wollongong ...... | 1,450 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Court & Watch House, Wingham ... | ...... | 600 0 0 | ...... |
| Court House, Deniliquin ...... | ...... | 600 0 0 | ...... |
| Observatory and Time Ball ...... | 2,525 11 1 | ...... | ...... |
| Legislative Council Buildings .. | ...... | 1,361 18 0 | ...... |
| Site, Lighthouse, Newcastle ...... | 180 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Steam Dredge & Punt, River Brisbane ...... | ...... | ...... | 10,327 8 7 |
| St. Paul's College ... | 8,580 0 0 | ...... | 4,000 0 0 |
| Presbyterian College | ...... | ...... | 20,000 0 0 |
| Wesleyan College ...... | ...... | 5,000 0 0 | 15,000 0 0 |
| Roman Catholic College .... | ...... | 5,000 0 0 | 15,000 0 0 |
| 20th Vict., 34. | | | |
| Railway Extension, including rails and general expenses ...... | 104,000 0 0 | ...... | 87,000 0 0 |
| 21 Vict. | | | |
| To pay off Debentures falling due in 1858... | 65,000 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| 20th Vict., 32. | | | |
| Electric Telegraph ... | 36,200 9 1 | ...... | ...... |
| Defences, Port Jackson ...... | 6,407 11 3 | ...... | ...... |
| Lighthouses, Australian Coast ...... | ...... | 10,000 0 0 | |
| Dry Dock, Cockatoo .. | 5,333 0 11 | ...... | ...... |
| Lighthouse, Newcastle ...... | 1,085 16 2 | ...... | ...... |
| Sydney Infirmary ...... | 1,500 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Court House, East Maitland ...... | ...... | | 3,500 0 0 |
| Immigration Depot, Brisbane .... | 500 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Ditto, Maryborough .. | 350 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Navigation, Rivers Brisbane and Bremer ...... | 750 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Electric Telegraph, Brisbane ...... | 500 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Bar Entrance, River Mary ...... | 500 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Custom House, Moreton Bay ...... | 1,500 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Court and Watch House, Maryborough | 1,000 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Ditto, Nanango ...... | 500 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Ditto, Tarrome ...... | 500 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Hospital, Ipswich ...... | 1,500 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Bridge, the western suburbs, North Brisbane ...... | 500 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Bridge, Lockyer's Creek | 1,000 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Bridges, other crossings ...... | 1,000 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Roads, Little Liverpool Range ... | 1,064 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Road between Maryborough & Brisbane | 400 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Road between Brisbane and Ipswich ... | 3,000 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Roads, Upper Dawson and Fitz Roy Rivers | 200 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Bridge, at Norman's Creek ...... | 1,000 0 0 | ...... | ...... |
| Add— | | | |
| Overdraft on Loans Account, temporarily charged against the general balance in the Joint Stock Bank | 66,243 5 4 | ...... | ...... |
| Totals ...... | £463,996 5 11 | 40,115 14 5 | 251,440 11 6 |

R. Jones.

The Treasury, Sydney, 17th November, 1857.

## FAT STOCK CIRCULAR.

We have to report the following sales by auction, at our Collingwood Sale Yards, Liverpool, this day. The attendance was good, and considering the present state of the market, the competition very fair. There is an abundance of fat cattle now on sale, but *good sheep* are in demand.

CATTLE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lot 1.—10 bullocks at | ...... | £8 2 6 each |
| 2.—10 ditto at | ...... | 6 2 6 |
| 3.—10 ditto at | ...... | 5 17 6 |
| 4.—10 ditto at | ...... | 5 2 6 |
| 5.—10 ditto at | ...... | 5 2 6 |
| 6.—10 cows at | ...... | 4 0 0 |
| 7.—10 bullocks at | ...... | 4 17 6 |
| 8.—15 cows at | ...... | 4 13 6 |
| 9.—10 bullocks at | ...... | 5 5 0 |
| 10.—10 ditto at | ...... | 5 10 6 |
| 11.—10 cows at | ...... | 4 15 6 |
| 12.—10 ditto at | ...... | 4 13 6 |
| 13.—10 bullocks at | ...... | 5 17 6 |
| 14.—10 cows at | ...... | 4 15 0 |
| 15.—10 bullocks at | ...... | 5 4 0 |
| 16.—10 cows at | ...... | 4 14 6 |
| 17.—10 ditto at | ...... | 4 13 0 |
| 18.— 9 ditto at | ...... | 4 16 0 |
| 19.—30 inferior mixed at | ...... | 3 19 6 |

SHEEP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lot 1.— 50 wethers and ewes at | ...... | 14 9 each |
| 2.— 50 ditto ditto at | ...... | 15 0 |
| 3.—100 ditto ditto at | ...... | 15 0 |
| 4.— 55 ditto ditto at | ...... | 14 9 |
| 5.— 50 ditto ditto at | ...... | 15 0 |
| 6.— 50 ditto ditto at | ...... | 14 6 |
| 7.— 50 ditto ditto at | ...... | 14 10 |
| 8.— 50 ditto ditto at | ...... | 14 10 |
| 9.— 50 ditto ditto at | ...... | 14 11 |
| 10.— 44 ditto ditto at | ...... | 13 6 |
| 11.— 50 ditto ditto at | ...... | 13 3 |
| 12.— 50 ditto ditto at | ...... | 13 9 |
| 13.— 50 ditto ditto at | ...... | 13 0 |
| 14.— 50 ditto ditto at | ...... | 13 3 |

MORT and CO.

The Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, 24th November, 1857.

## ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. W. PRITCHARD.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Hides, Horns, Flour, Bran, Pollard, Maize, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Potatoes, Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Byass' Ale, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. MURIEL AND MILLER.—At their Rooms, at 10 o'clock, Salvage Goods picked up from the wreck of the Catherine Adamson, Straw Hats and Bonnets.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Furniture Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. MERRINGTON AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Silks, Millinery.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At No. 3, Riley-street, South Head Road, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects; at their Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Clocks, Paintings, Engravings, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Flour and Wheat; at 12 o'clock, Schooner Abbey; on the Circular Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Hobart Town Timber, Shingles, Laths, Palings.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At Mr. James Boyd's Timber Yard, Sussex-street, at 2 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of Shingles, Laths, Posts and Rails, Deals, Hardwood, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, China Ornaments, Moderator Lamps, Fancy Jugs, Naptha, Framed Paintings, China, Billiard Lamps, Grocers' Paper, Tin Toys, Hairbrushes, Combs, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Plated Ware, Hardware, Birmingham Ware, Guns, Coffin Furniture.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Baskets Damaged Housechair, Patent Indiarubber, Patent Enamelled Address Cards, Cart Whips, Fenders, &c.

MR. G. F. BAKER.—At the Black Horse Tavern, Cleveland-street, Redfern, at 12 o'clock, License, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—At Mr. Benson's Pawn Office, Castlereagh-street, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Albion House, Miller's Point, the residence of the Lord Bishop of Sydney; two choice Building Sites, Fort and Downshire streets; four Houses and a Corner Building Allotment in the Cleveland Estate, opposite Cleveland House; two Cottages and Land in Castlereagh-street; the Welcome Inn, Bathurst and Penrith Roads.

Williamstown Election.—The election of a member to represent the inhabitants of Williamstown in the Legislative Assembly took place on Tuesday, and resulted in the election of Captain Perry to legislative honors. The day's proceeding were characterised throughout by the most perfect good humour and decorous behaviour. Opponents met and conversed freely of the chances of the respective candidates of their choice. It was evident from the commencement of the day that the contest would be between Mr. Verdon and Captain Perry, the claims of Sir George Stephen being looked upon with no great favor by the inhabitants of the "fishing village," and many of the votes recorded in his favor were openly announced as being given against either Captain Perry or Mr. Verdon. As an example of the beneficial results arising from the ballot in practice, the Williamstown election deserves a more lengthened description than our space will permit of our awarding to it. The following were the numbers of votes recorded for the respective candidates:—Perry, 135; Verdon, 118; Stephen, 53.—*Melbourne Argus.*

## CRICKET.

On Monday last a match was commenced on the Domain ground, between the Marylebone and the Union Clubs. The weather was anything but favourable, in consequence of the occasional showers, until about four o'clock, when a very heavy storm put an end to the game for the day. One innings each was only played, with every prospect of success on the part of the Marylebones. This match was brought about through the defeat so easily, a week or two ago, of the Australians by the above club. Many of the Union being spectators fancied they would be able to mill the bowling of Gilbert and M'Kone; but, so far as the game has gone, they are likely to share the same fate as their predecessors. Some unpleasantness took place during the play in consequence of the decision of one of the umpires. This proceeding is very uncricketerlike; and we would recommend in future to secure the services of experienced persons, and, as a matter of course, respect their decisions, as it is not easy of any umpire to satisfy all parties; for, after all it is only a matter of opinion of a momentary transaction. The match will be played out on an early day. The following is the score:—

MARYLEBONE.—1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hilliard, run out ... ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| T. Nicholson, run out ... ... ... | 5 |
| G. Gilbert, c. James Murray, b. N. Thompson ... | 14 |
| J. M'Kone, c. G. Brown, b. J. Thompson ... ... | 22 |
| W. Tunks, run out ... ... ... ... | 0 |
| J. Weston, c. J. Irwin, b. J. Thompson ... ... | 6 |
| F. B. Whitfield, run out ... ... ... | 1 |
| W. Roberts, c. J. Irwin, b. J. Thompson ... ... | 3 |
| T. Ashby, b. W. Thompson ... ... ... | 0 |
| W. H. Lambert, c. J. Irwin, b. J. Thompson ... | 6 |
| W. M'Kone, not out ... ... ... ... | 0 |
| | 72 |
| Byes, 1; wides, 5 ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| | 78 |

UNION.—1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Thompson, b. G. Gilbert ... ... ... | 0 |
| G. Brown, c. Hilliard, b. Gilbert ... ... | 2 |
| N. Thompson, leg before wicket, b. Gilbert | 8 |
| J. Kettle, run out ... ... ... ... | 7 |
| J. Connell, c. W. Tunks, b. J. M'Kone ... | 0 |
| J. Irwin, b. J. M'Kone ... ... ... | 0 |
| T. Irwin, b. Gilbert ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| W. Wardrobe, b. M'Kone ... ... ... | 3 |
| J. Lahiff, not out ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| J. Murray, c. Nicholson, b. Gilbert ... | 6 |
| | 36 |
| Leg bye ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| | 37 |

The Tambaroora Diggings.—Once more old Tambaroora is looking up, and with a good mob could doubtless do something worthy of its name. The Paling Yards first drew a rush, and immediately afterwards it was followed by another to the Washing Gully. The first-named place is down the creek three or four miles from Tambaroora. Here the sinking is wet, in some cases so much as to preclude working many parts of the ground. In other places it is easily worked; and the results promise well for the ground as soon as it can be got at. In some of the claims as much as an ounce has been got to the dish, though, of course, this only happens now and then, but two or three penny weights to the tub is about the thing where the claim hits. Everybody does not get on it at first, and as a consequence there are a good many grumblers, but any man who will stick to it at Tambaroora may do well. Some of the paddocks at the Paling Yards run ten feet deep, but others only go about four feet. The Washing Gully is about a mile and a-half from the famous Golden Gully at the Bald Hill, and some good claims have been got, giving sometimes an ounce to the tub in seven foot sinking. This ground is very patchy, so that when a hole is put down and left for a duffer, another party going in and driving a bit, stands a good chance of falling across a good patch. There are no diggings in the colony which present the appearance of so much comfort and permanence as Tambaroora; some of the old hands have their cottages and gardens as snugly laid out as though they meant passing the rest of their lives there. A stranger cannot but be struck by the appearance of elegance even, which the interior of some of the diggers' residences present, and these things are sure evidence of the prosperity of the occupant. It must not be thought that the two new rushes comprise all that is doing here. Puddling machines by dozens are busy mud grinding all day, scattered knots of diggers are to be seen all along from the Bald Hill down the Dirt Holes, amongst whom John Chinaman is conspicuous. About seven miles down the creeks the banks offer occupation for sluicing or tomming parties, many of the latter being at work there. Besides this, there is the Macquarie, where any man can earn steady wages, and now and then something better. As the summer advances we shall see something done at Tambaroora worthy of our champion gold-field.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

## PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

Sir,—It was a trait in the character of "the fine Old English Gentleman" (*vide* the popular song) that

While he feasted all the great
He ne'er forgot the small.

Well done, old brick; you have set an example which deserves to be copied wherever the English language is spoken,—and that is everywhere. Well, you say, is that all? By no means. I want the maxim to be specially borne in mind on the third day of December next, when the new Exchange is to be opened by his Excellency the Governor, with all the official and mercantile pomp which ought to characterise such an event. Will it not be a public holiday? Echo, from every rock around our beautiful harbour, exclaims with thousand-echo power a Public Holiday.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ONE OF THE SMALL.

Sydney, November 24th.

## VERMEOLOGY.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

Sir,—Your issue of — October contains a letter to which is attached the ominous signature "Vermeologist."

What a Vermeologist may be I do not feel prepared to define, but I have two ideas on the subject upon which I shall be glad to have your opinion, or that of any person whose classical attainments entitle him to offer one.

Both the etymology of the word and its adoption as a *nom de guerre*, in exposing Mr. Buckley's imputed aberrations from truth, impress me strongly with the belief that it means a hunter up of worms or vermin of some sort; and on this view of the case I must congratulate your correspondent upon his choice of a soubriquet so just that its inelegance is scarcely a blemish.

My other idea on the subject is founded upon a statement of this student of worms, in the course of his researches, to the following effect, viz., "Are not those properties upon Palm Tree Creek, where so many murders are being committed, still interested in the Native Police?"

I have been a resident of Palm Tree Creek for upwards of two years, during which time no murders, that I am aware of, have been committed there, and, as neither tradition nor local history have preserved any record of such a crime having been perpetrated there at any time previously, I believe I am warranted in saying that "Vermeologist" commits an inaccuracy that may subject him to the chastisement of a brother savan.

My second idea, therefore, on the subject "Vermeologist," judging only from what I have seen of them in their representative, your disagreeable correspondent, is, that in prosecuting their studies they, apparently unconsciously, become inoculated with some of the most obnoxious propensities of their subjects, conspicuous amongst which I would instance that which specially attracted your correspondent's attention in the examination of his specimen.

I do not write this under the influence of the *cacoethes scribendi*. As a matter of business the publicity of the above statement, to borrow your correspondent's peerless expressions, so "distantly related to fact," is not only "quite painful to ponder over," but likely to act most injuriously to my interests, and I shall feel much obliged by your publication of this letter in an early issue of your journal, with a view to correct the public opinion as to the murderous notoriety of Palm Tree Creek.

I am, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM THOMSON.

Palm Tree Creek, 31st October.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

Sir,—Taking into consideration the number of horses which are disappearing daily from this neighbourhood, where it is impossible to keep effective watch on them in our open bush, I think it would be no more than justice to the public here if the agent of the Honorable East India Company, now purchasing in this colony, would advertise all the brands he purchased, that we might at least lose no more time looking for them after they may have embarked for the East Indies. And, perhaps, if our auctioneers were called on to do the same with both horses and working bullocks, letting the purchaser pay a trifling sum as expense for advertising, it might check the stealing now so common. A suggestion to this effect in the *Morning Herald* would be useful.

A SUBSCRIBER NEAR YASS.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

Sir,—As the municipal election for aldermen takes place on the 1st of next month, I shall feel it a favour if you will be kind enough to give publicity to the following section and schedule of the Sydney Corporation Act, 1857, as I find upon enquiry at the City Treasurer's Office that the majority of the electors have not yet paid their rates, and as it is the intention of a few electors to make an example of every person that can be proved to vote contrary to the schedule, I think it perhaps would be the means of preventing many from prosecution, as in the last elections it was known that many did vote, and even some of the candidates themselves had no respect to the payment of their rates:—

Section 26.—No enquiry shall be permitted from any person applying to vote who shall duly make as aforesaid the declaration hereby required. And every person wilfully making such declaration falsely shall be and be deemed guilty of perjury, and be liable to be dealt with accordingly.

Schedule F.—I, A. B., do hereby solemnly declare that I am the person named in the Electoral Roll for the Electoral District of Sydney, now in force for ward, my name being numbered therein as in the margin hereto, and that I have not already voted at this election in this ward. And I further solemnly declare that I am a ratepayer in the said ward, and that no part of any city rate due by me is in arrear.

Voters name ——————

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
ONE INTERESTED.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

Sir,—It is now upwards of four months since I trespassed upon your columns to draw the attention of our Municipal Council to the cavity they had opened some time previously, directly in front of my house, and greatly to the detriment of my business. When I say that up to this moment this yawning grievance still stares me and my customers in the face, I think you will admit that I have just and reasonable grounds for remonstrance; inasmuch as both I and the members of my family have suffered materially from illness, attributable, as I am given to understand by my medical attendant, to this nuisance. The only piece of work performed in relation to this annoyance since I called the attention of the Council to it, has been the partial blocking up of the drainage, by the substitution of a 9-inch pipe, which, as the storm of yesterday proved, is utterly inadequate to carry off the accumulation of water, &c. The consequence yesterday was, that not only my cellars, but the entire ground flooring of my premises were inundated, occasioning a serious destruction of my property, and entailing expenses for which, I submit, the Corporation is liable. I am, however, unwilling to have recourse to legal proceedings, provided that immediate measures be taken to remedy the evil, which is, I am advised, a public one, and as such is competent for redress by a legal tribunal. Unwilling to occupy too much of your valuable space, which I should not have intruded upon had it not been a matter which affects public as well as private interests, I have to request the favour of your publication of this, and to subscribe myself

Your very obedient servant,
SAMUEL DAVIS.

Exhibition Hotel, Sydney, 24th November.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

Sir,—Perhaps you will be kind enough to inform the public whether the whole of the Racecourse, or rather Hyde Park, may be taken as a play-ground; as formerly, games of cricket, quoits, &c., used to be only played on the Elizabeth-street side. Now, not only is that side taken up, but for the last month great numbers of boys have used that part of the park opposite Lyons and Burdekin Terraces, thereby causing danger to the number of people passing—nursemaids and children especially. Surely one-half of the park ought to be enough as a play-ground, and if you would notice it in your paper you would receive the thanks of many on this side of the park, and also of your obedient servant,

J. T.

Sydney, November 24th.

## MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday Evening.

From Hobart Town, Tasmania, we have papers to the 15th of November. In its City Article of that date, the *Mercury* says:—

Not much has been done in the spirit market last week beyond a few purchases for local consumption. There is a general disinclination to buy at the present high rates, which, coupled with the stocks in hand being very large, will tend to produce a decline. Case brandy is scarce and is much enquired for. Martell's brandy is still quoted at 21s. per gallon, but it is not quite so firm as recently, and a downward tendency is slightly perceptible. The prices in England continuing so high, holders are not disposed to part with their goods at reduced rates, but there is a weakness in the market. Gin and whisky still command 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per gallon the best brands. West India rum realises at last prices and a few sales of small quantities have been effected; 5s 6d to 6s 6d per gallon is still the running quotation for first brands. The East India commands but little business at present, and is quoted at 4s to 4s 9d per gallon. Bottled ale and porter are doing the usual amount of business, and realise 12s per dozen the first-class brands.

There is still considerable activity in the sugar market, and present prices have been fully maintained. The latest advices from the Mauritius speak of advancing rates for the sugars required for the Australian colonies, and consequently forbid all prospect of a diminution of prices taking place here. In the Mauritius there had been a rise of 50 cents. The advanced prices must still rule. The Mauritius of inferior quality realises £47 to £49 per ton; the superior £50 to £56; and the crystallised £58 to £65. The stocks in hand of the Cossipore are very limited, but the advanced rates are maintained, £70 to £75 per ton.

In teas not much has been done lately. Holders are firm at the present advanced rates, but storekeepers and grocers are not inclined to purchase till after the arrival of the English and China mails, as they expect a diminution of prices must shortly take place. First-class congous are quoted at £9 to £10, and hysonskins at £6 to £7 10s according to the quality of the article.

A complete panic appears to prevail in the grain market, and so great a depression as now exists has not been known for many years. Wheat has experienced a further decline, and is, now quoted at 7s 6d to 7s 9d per bushel the best samples, though 8s has been given for small quantities. Oats are very scarce, and range from 7s to 8s 6d per bushel, according to the sample. English barley is much in demand, and such quantities as come into the market are sold immediately; previous quotations still obtain, 7s to 9s 3d per bushel, according to the quality. Cape barley is nominal at 6s to 7s 6d per bushel. Hay is not so brisk as last week, but prices are tolerably firm; the loose and country pressed ranges from £8 to £8 per ton, and the hydraulic pressed from £10 to £11, according to quality. Potatoes are very scarce, and there are but very few, if any, in the market; £16 is still given as the ruling quotation.

The flour market exhibits no signs of improvement, and a further decline has taken place. Flour from the best colonial wheat is now quoted at £20 per ton. Bran is stationary at 1s 9d to 2s per bushel; and sharps continue at £10 to £12 per ton.

With reference to recent changes in Foreign Tariffs, the *Times* of 9th September says:—

A return has been printed to-day describing the changes made in foreign tariffs since the date of the similar return issued in September, 1856. The countries by which alterations have been made are Russia, France, Spain, Austria, the Roman States, the United States, New Granada, Venezuela, Salvador, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Peru. The Russian changes involve some very large reductions from previous rates, but the new ones are still apparently so heavy as to be inconsistent in most cases with the growth of any extensive trade. The most important alteration is the removal of the prohibition against iron, which is now admitted at a duty of 6d per 36 lb. for pig, and of from 1s 4d to 3s on various descriptions of manufactured. The duties on cottons, silks, linens, and woollens have also been subjected to an average reduction of about 50 per cent.; but whether these will henceforth yield any profit on importation is a point that can be determined only by practical experience. The minor alterations include sugar, coffee, cochineal, pepper, porter, herrings, lead, tin, copper, quicksilver, zinc, rum, vinegar, earthenware, and china. The French reductions apply only to seven articles—fish, soda, wool, ginger, garance, oil, and sulphur. Spain has adopted several modifications, including a reduction on some minor kinds of iron manufacture and some descriptions of silk and cotton cloth. But the tendency has been rather to impose new duties than to remove old ones and a variety of miscellaneous articles, among which "printing types" characteristically figure, have been burdened with imposts which did not previously exist. Austria has made only a single alteration—namely, the removal of duty from looms for weaving or spinning. The tariff of the Roman States has been lowered with regard to several kinds of woollen, cotton, and linen manufactures, muslins, embroideries, articles of hair, wearing apparel, furs, soap, and books. The most important feature in the present return is the new scale adopted by the United States; about 440 articles are included in it, and in all of these there has been a reduction. In most cases this reduction is equal to about 20 to 25 per cent., but in some instances it is as much as 90 per cent. New Granada and Venezuela have made a great variety of changes, and almost entirely in an adverse direction. Montevideo, on the other hand, has effected considerable progress, a reduction of about 25 per cent. having been made in the duties on about 60 articles, some of them of much importance. In two instances, however, she has resorted to an increase, namely, wheat, and linen and silk lace. Buenos Ayres has removed the duty from coals and lime, which are now free. On raw wool and furs she has increased it 50 per cent., while on silk and its manufactures she has lowered it 33 per cent. Peru has declared sugar, rice, butter, cheese, lard, and tallow free; also wheat if consigned to the ports of Arica, Iquique, or Payta, while flour she has made a reduction of 50 per cent. Salvador (Central America) has reduced her charges on all foreign goods from 24 to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, establishing a decrease of more than 16 per cent. On the whole the results of the year may be considered to show that the cause of commercial freedom throughout the world is advancing irresistibly, although slowly.

M. Auguste Thurneyssen, the well-known banker, and one of the directors of the Crédit Mobilier, has been declared by the Tribunal of Commerce liable for the debts of his nephew, M. Charles Thurneyssen, who failed for more than £600,000, and absconded in May last. With regard to the effect of this most important decision upon the commercial world of Paris, the correspondent of the *Economist* thus writes:—

It is scarcely necessary to tell you that the judgment has created an immense sensation in the financial and commercial worlds. It is, indeed, a grave thing for a banker in a large way of business to be declared responsible for the debts, amounting to £640,000, of a scandalous bankruptcy; it is perhaps a still graver thing to be branded, in the solemn judgment of a court of law, as having been cognisant of, and a participant in, grave frauds. At the Directorial Board of the Credit Mobilier, of which M. Auguste Thurneyssen was one of the burning and shining lights, and one of the most brilliant ornaments, the judgment has caused perfect consternation; and has made one or two of the directors declare that they will give in their resignations. Nay, it is said that one of them, M. E. Andre, has already given in his, and that, finding the board hesitates to accept it, has even taken legal proceedings to compel the acceptance of it. As you will suppose, this Thurneyssen affair and its probable consequences, have had a disastrous effect on the Credit Mobilier shares on the Bourse; they have closed at 890f., a fall on last Thursday's prices of 66f. 60c. At one time a sort of panic about them existed.

Funeral.—The Friends of Mr. James A. Hanky are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed son WILLIAM, on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock. The procession will move from the residence of his father, Newtown Road, at the hour above mentioned precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 778, George-street South.

Funeral.—The Friends of Mr. JAMES CROFT are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late departed wife ELIZA, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at three o'clock. The procession to move from his residence, Harris-street, Pyrmont, at the hour above mentioned precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 778, George-street South.

Funeral.—The Friends of the late Mr. GEORGE BEGGARY are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, on THURSDAY, the 26th. The procession will move from his late residence, No. 10, Union-street, at half-past 2 p.m.

The friends of the late Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR are respectfully requested to attend his funeral which will move from the residence of his mother, Dixon-street, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m. ROBERT STEWART, Undertaker.

Sydney Branch—Life Department—ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew-lane, London, Established by Act of Parliament, 1824. Capital, £5,000,000 sterling. Claims are settled in the colony. Agent, GEORGE WEBB, Circular Wharf.

Popular Amusement.—Stereoscopic Views.—Messrs. S. MORIZE and CO. have just received from the Stereoscopic Society newly published Scenes and Groups, finished in a very superior style. Views of England, France, Suisse, Spain, and Italy. Groups in Stage and box, General Tom Thumb, wedding scenes, picnics, the toilet, ball scenes, &c. &c., to which S. Morize and Co. beg to solicit an early inspection. 177, George-street.

To JOHN O'DOWD, Esq.—Sir,—You being one of the retiring members as Alderman from the Municipal body on the 30th instant, we, the undersigned citizens and electors of Brisbane Ward, respectfully request that you will again offer yourself as a candidate to represent us at the ensuing election.

The zeal and activity which you have displayed during your period in office entitle you to our respect and confidence.

Should you accede to our request, we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavours to secure your return, thus to retain you in that position which you have filled with credit to yourself and advantage to the citizens generally, more especially so those of this ward.

We are, Sir, yours very sincerely,

| | |
|---|---|
| Pierce Goold, York-street | John Fontaine |
| Reuben Thomas | Matthew Charlton, sen. |
| Walter Thomas | John Moy |
| William Rogers | Samuel Finch |
| Michael Magee | John Gillick |
| Henry Lord | Samuel Guy |
| Morgan O'Neill | H. Maxwell |
| George Barley | James Walker |
| John Leckey | Henry Deuton |
| Patrick White | W. J. Oates |
| Jeremiah Doyle | John Farrell |
| Michael Morrissy | Patrick O'Conner |
| John Shoughnessy | Thomas Burrows |
| William M'Donald | Patrick Lawless |
| Patrick Erwin | Michael Lawless |
| Frederick Anguller | John Lawless |
| Edmund Sexton | Thomas Lawless |
| John Hughes | Patrick Doyle |
| Charles Adrain | William Noon |
| Arthur O'Brien | Isaac Solomon |
| Charles H. Casey | Thomas Lyman |
| James Britton | James Flynn |
| George O'Brien | Thomas Dowling |
| John Turner | William Phillips |
| Andrew Tuohig | Charles Wright |
| George Lane | Andrew Conway |
| James Lane | Laurence Conway |
| Matthew Charlton, jun. | Aaron Parfitt |
| Charles Potter | Henry Champion |
| John Whiteman | John Conlon |
| Joseph Thompson | Patrick Corcoran |
| Jeremiah Crawley | Isaac Davis |
| William Hedges | Thomas Deacon |
| Richard Cotterall | Samuel Davis |
| Hugh Leslie | Timothy Donovan |
| Felix Moss | James Etherington |
| Silas Gale | Joseph Graham |
| William Ross | John Hurley |
| Henry Quinlan | James Hazleton |
| Richard Lee | William Howard |
| David Crawley | William Howe |
| Benjamin Beattie | Richard Jenkins |
| Reuben Herrod | William Kippax |
| William Beattie | Samuel Kippax |
| John Banclst | Denis Morris |
| George Brangrove | Jeremiah Mortimer |
| David Clarkson | James Osburn |
| Henry Keck | Henry Palmer |
| William Oates | John Vickery |
| William Cavell | James Walker |
| Henry Griffiths | Robert Pratt |
| John Hills | Thomas Ross |
| William Howard | Michael Russell |
| William Howe | James Walker |
| William Laws | James Ward |
| Thomas Magee | David Wyley |
| William Nixon | James Farrell |

24th November, 1857.

TO THE ELECTORS OF BRISBANE WARD signing the requisition.—Gentlemen,—I have to return you my most sincere acknowledgments for the very high expression of the confidence which you have reposed in me in the discharge of my duty as your representative in my capacity as Alderman for Brisbane Ward, and beg to say that, in the event of my being again returned, I shall, as hitherto, endeavour to discharge those duties to the utmost of my ability for your welfare, as also for those of the citizens generally.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN O'DOWD.

Fitzroy Ward.—Committee for securing the election of Mr. THOMAS SPENCE, as Alderman—

| | |
|---|---|
| John Sutton | Samuel Smedley |
| William Jones | George Renwick |
| Michael Chapman | William Heaton |
| Joseph Spinks | William Ball |
| Michael Maguire | John Jones |
| Daniel Venteman | David Coulter |
| George Johnson | John Hooney |
| Richard M'Guffin | James Kidd |
| Edward Bennett | James Calder |
| Henry Smith | Edward Wise |
| William Peisly | Thomas Challoner |
| William Baird | Christopher Richardson |
| William Fairfax | Charles Parish |
| James Evers | George Sutton |
| John Russell | William Brenan |
| James Challis | Thomas Alston |
| Frederick Cave | William Amner |
| William Badcock | W. K. M'Neish |
| James Cameron | William Clark |
| George Copas | Joseph Gee |
| Henry Evans | William Cox |
| John C. Horner | W. Henry Hopkins |
| Charles Gill | John Maloney |
| Walter N. Harris | Joseph Slade |
| James Curtis | Francis Venteman. |

To THE EDITOR of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Sir.—Please to publish the enclosed letter in your next issue of the Morning Herald. One insertion, and charge the same to account of

Your obedient servant,
For Robt. Elliott, mail contractor,
MICHAEL DOYLE.

Penrith, 21st November, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Sir,—As a lover of even-handed justice and fair play, I beg to solicit a small space in your journal to address the self-styled great Mail Contractor on the Southern Road (Roberts), who I perceive has been caught in his own trap. Imagining that he had got the Government in a fix, took an unfair advantage of that circumstance, and in the most unscrupulous manner tendered to carry the mails from Yass to Albury for the sum of £2550, which, I conceive, is a gross and shameful imposition upon the Government, and has been very properly rejected by Mr. Cowper, who saw at a glance the avarice and cupidity which actuated our great contractor, in his disinterested desire to serve the public; who, with the most unblushing effrontery, lauds himself to the skies as a benefactor to the country for the satisfactory manner he has conducted the mails; and in the most mean and unmanly way endeavours to prejudice Mr. Sheahan in the opinion of the Government, when pluck and determination in struggling against bad weather and worse roads, deserves the thanks of the community, and whose appliances for the road surely cannot be of that worthless and useless character represented by the "Great Contractor," otherwise what prompted him to travel a distance of 220 miles to purchase them? I would put it to any impartial observer, who witnessed the impassable state of the roads, and inclemency of the weather for the last eight months, whether any one could have performed the contract under the circumstances, in a more satisfactory manner than Mr. Sheahan has done? and in the adjustment of his claims, I have no doubt that the Government, influenced by the difficulties he had to contend with, will act towards him with the spirit of fairness and liberality which his exertions so highly deserve. I was not aware, until the publication of Mr. Roberts' letter, in your issue of the 17th instant, that this self-sufficient boniface was a Government mail contractor, but always understood that he was a petty dabbler in sub-contracts, realising considerable profit by the industry and sweat of others who did the work. The unworthy and disgraceful attempt to force the Government in the hour of need of about £600 by this "Great Contractor," I hope will be remembered by the authorities in all future time, and preclude the possibility of any similar attempt being made. Notwithstanding the boasted assumption of Mr. R. having carried on his mail service in a correct style, I do not hesitate to aver, that with the description of horses in use, and the insecure and dilapidated state of his vehicles, that it is positively dangerous for passengers to travel in some of them with any degree of safety. As Mr. R.'s antecedents cannot assist him in the requirements on the road, I would therefore recommend him to follow the old adage "Ne sutor ultra crepidam," in propounding juleps and nobblers for his droughty customers, which in the end will pay better than interfering with matters out of his line, of which he evidently knows nothing.

I am, Mr. Editor,
A LOVER OF FAIR PLAY, AND A GOVERNMENT MAIL CONTRACTOR.

The Yass and Albury Mails again.—To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.—Sir,—One of the penalties a person pays for making public any injury or injustice he may have sustained, is his being compelled, however distasteful the task, to answer whatever slanders and falsehoods any vindictive party may choose to publish concerning him.

Any one who can procure a friend to shake his lies and malice into the form of a letter to be published in the newspapers, can thus force a man, in his own defence, to reply to him, when otherwise, perhaps, the person he aims at would never notice him at all. I had hoped that there would be no necessity for me to trouble the public on the subject of the Yass and Albury mails after my former statement of facts, but I find that that statement has drawn into print two individuals, Mr John P. Sheahan, the present conductor of the Yass and Albury mails, and a Mr. Michael M'Mullen, coach manufacturer.

The letter of the latter I certainly should not have noticed, if I had not found it alluded to in the production purporting to be written by Mr Sheahan. Indeed, I looked upon this letter as a mere harmless tradesman's puff of his own goods. He merely denies my statement that "the vehicles used by Mr. Sheahan were unfit and inefficient;" and the very satisfactory reason he gives for this assertion is, that they were made by himself, to order, and that he has now one or two on hand.

Why, of course, no one has ever yet been known to cry "stinking fish," and certainly, if Mr. M'Mullen advertised that the vehicles made at his manufactory—wherever that may be—were the best in "all creation," and were warranted to go the journey, horses or no horses, no one would pay any particular attention to him.

I never heard of Mr. M'Mullen, but I can assure him that the vehicles which I saw used by Mr Sheahan are anything but creditable to any coach manufacturer.

Now, with regard to Mr Sheahan's letter, published in the Empire of the 19th instant.

Passing over the first paragraph, where he talks of "daring suppressions of truth, and still more daring enunciations of falsehood," and says he is "compelled to trouble the public with a few additional paragraphs (of suppressions of truth and enunciations of falsehood, of course), on the subject;" I find the following statement:—"Roberts tells your readers, in the second paragraph of his letter, that 'the contract for conveyance of mails from Yass to Albury has been for the last three years held by me. This is not the fact. The contract was entered into by Mr. John Hurley. I simply managed the business for, and on behalf of Mr. Hurley.'" Now, supposing this to be true, it does not in the least affect the case in dispute. Whether Mr. Sheahan was the ostensible contractor or not matters little, seeing he now makes the admission that he actually "managed the business." It was the total insufficiency of the conveyance during his management that forced the Government after fining him for inadequacy to the whole amount of the money coming to him to annul the contract altogether, and to call fresh tenders.

This total inadequacy of the arrangements under Mr. Sheahan's management, necessarily alluded to as part of my case in my former letter, Mr. Sheahan does not even venture to question. The inadequacy is not denied; therefore it matters little for my purpose in whose name the contract stood. In fact, this dragging of Mr Hurley's name into the question, is only another attempt, by bringing in fresh matter, to mystify and confuse the public, and to lead them away from the real points of the case. But even this statement of Mr. Sheahan's about the contract being in Mr. Hurley's name is one of the most unlucky statements for his own character for veracity in his letter. I can, in a few words (having been let into a few of the secrets "behind the scenes"), explain this.

When tenders were advertised for the contract which has lately been annulled, Mr. Sheahan and a Mr. Thomas Lindley, of Gundagai, who were then running an opposition coach in partnership, sent in a tender, and it was agreed that Mr. Lindley should proceed to Sydney to negotiate the tender with the postal authorities. Another tender for a lower amount, purporting to be by Mr. John Hurley, was also sent in. This latter was accepted. Mr. Sheahan's horses and vehicles went on the road; when the fines came to be exacted, Mr. Hurley explained to the postal authorities that, although the tender was in his name, still he had nothing whatever to do with the working of it,—that the whole affair was Mr. Sheahan's. Mr. Hurley, I know never had a horse or vehicle on the roads.

Whoever sent in this tender in Mr. Hurley's name, I will not pretend to say, but this I can state—Mr. Sheahan managed the business. Mr. Hurley never appeared at all in the matter, and Mr. Lindley, who tendered in partnership with Mr. Sheahan, and who was kept out of all participation in the contract obtained, frequently and openly accused the latter with having acted deceitfully towards him as his partner, by sending in the tender in Mr Hurley's name, for the purpose of throwing him (Mr. Lindley) out of the contract. Does Mr. Sheahan think it redounds to his credit, after having the benefit of Mr. Hurley's name in obtaining the contract, now to turn round and endeavour to throw on him the discredit of the irregularities in the carriage of the mails, arising from Mr. Sheahan's own inefficient management?

Mr. Sheahan's next statement is equally untrue. He alludes to some Parliamentary report, wherein the Colonial Secretary is made to say, that "No contractor, except the contractor for the transmission of mails between Goulburn and Yass, had been paid;" and says, "Of course, I was amongst the unpaid." Now, Sir, I have not seen any report of any such answer having been made by the Colonial Secretary; but I can positively state, and the fact is easily proved, that I have received the whole amount that was due to me under my contracts, and have never been fined a shilling during the time I have had the conveyance of mails.

Mr. Sheahan next makes a statement, not from his personal knowledge, but shielding himself under "positive information of the most undoubted character," that I do not "do fifty miles of the road." Now, Sir, I can assure you, Mr. Sheahan's "positive information" is a "positive lie." And as Mr. Sheahan seems anxious to know how many miles of the road I myself do, I will inform him that I do with "bona fides," with my own horses, coaches and men, on the Sydney and Goulburn Road (96), ninety-six miles daily, by four-horse coaches; and on the Queanbeyan and Braidwood Roads, by two-horse coaches (155), one hundred and fifty-five miles daily; in all (1506) one thousand five hundred and six miles of road every week—independent of horse mails.

I am not in the habit of jobbing and trafficking in mail contracts, nor am I in the habit of subletting to others; but I do occasionally give to some of my old and faithful servants, an interest in the passenger fares by the coaches which they drive—thus ensuring their utmost care and exertions. Of this policy the public reap the benefit.

The next statement of Mr. Sheahan's relates to the arrivals of the mails in 1855. Now, Sir, this is again running off from the question. In 1856, Mr Sheahan had no mail contract whatever on the main Southern Line, and I may, therefore, let that pass, and come to a statement which, as it regards myself, I can, without hesitation, flatly contradict. He says, I "actually journeyed from Sydney to his house at Jugiong, a distance of 220 miles, for the purpose of buying these same bad and unfit horses and vehicles, in order with them, to perform the very self-same service, namely, the transmission of mails from Yass to Albury."

Now, Sir, neither my partner nor myself ever had any notion of buying his "bad and unfit horses and vehicles," nor ever made any offer, either directly or indirectly, for them.

The fact is this, my partner and I started from Sydney to Gundagai, to make the necessary arrangements for carrying the mails. On arriving at Jugiong, 25 miles from Gundagai, we stopped at Mr. Sheahan's public-house for refreshments, about half an hour altogether. Mr. Sheahan was not then at home. A member of Mr Sheahan's family, however, having learnt (from an old servant of mine, now in Mr. Sheahan's employment) that we were making arrangements for the conveyance of the mails, actually begged of me, almost in tears, to purchase Mr. Sheahan's horses and vehicles, stating, at the same time, that he (Sheahan) was nearly ruined by them. My reply was, that we were in treaty for what horses we required with Mr. Lindley, of Gundagai (Mr. Sheahan's late partner, who had been thrown out of the contract as before stated), and whose horses having been unworked for nine months, would consequently be fresh. We shortly afterwards did purchase from Mr. Lindley as many horses and vehicles as would have been sufficient for our purpose. So much for Mr. Sheahan's tale of my going 220 miles from Sydney to purchase his "bad and unfit horses and vehicles."

We should not have gone to Mr. Sheahan's house at all if it had not been the only public house on that part of the road. Mr. Sheahan of course conceals the fact that "his house at Jugiong" was a roadside inn, and the only place at Jugiong where travellers could procure refreshments.

I have now, Sir, I hope, done with Mr. Sheahan. I certainly would not have noticed his letter at all but for the many misrepresentations contained in it—misrepresentations which, if allowed to go uncontradicted, might, in some slight degree tend to throw a doubt on the truth of my former statement. This statement I made in no way intending to annoy Mr. Sheahan. His name only occurs throughout where the facts of the case regarding my transaction with the Post Office authorities respecting this contract required it. I shall not notice any further correspondence on this subject, unless the misrepresentations are too glaring to pass unnoticed. Any statement respecting this transaction I shall be fully prepared to answer, if any answer should be considered requisite.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN J. ROBERTS.

Goulburn, 21st November, 1857.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, a certain and effectual remedy for Diseases of the Skin.—Ringworm, scurvy, leprosy, jaundice, scrofula or king's evil, sore heads, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject, cannot be treated with a more certain, safe, and speedy remedy for their cure than Holloway's ointment and pills, which act so peculiarly on the constitution, and so effectually purify the blood that these diseases are quickly eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained. These sovereign remedies are equally efficacious in curing tumours, burns, scalds, glandular swellings, ulcerous wounds, rheumatism, contracted and stiff joints. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s., each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

L. AND S. SPYER and CO. HAVE ON SALE—
Tumblers, 1-5th quart, window glass
Soda water bottles, corks, bottling wire
Tartaric acid and citric acid
Liquorice, oatmeal, pearl barley
Burns' cutty pipes, Robinson's groats
Broom heads, painters' brushes
Seaming, roping, and shop twine
Sash lines, &c.
Borrodaile's patent sheathing felt
Europe rope, marline, spunyarn
Chain cables, files, T hinges
Red lead, white lead, turpentine
Galvanised iron buckets and tubs
Boiler plates, angle and rivet iron
Sheet zinc, block and grain tin
Varnish, enamelled hides
Lancewood and ash gig shafts
Carpeting, tapestry, velvet pile, and brussels
Playing cards, printing and wrapping paper.
Wynyard-square, 17th November.

FINE ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Best brands always on SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-st.

LIVERPOOL SALT, on SALE by BUYERS and LEARMONTH, No 4, Church-hill.

ROSIN, Stockholm Tar, Bright Varnish, Spunyarn, Manila Rope, Canvas, &c., &c., &c. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.—
1700 balzarine dresses, 9s. 6d., fourteen yards
300 muslin dresses, 4s. 11d. the dress
50 pieces plain barege, 7½d. per yard
230 moire antique and silk mantles, from 9s. 6d.
790 trimmed bonnets, from 5s. 6d.
50 pieces 11 4 sheeting, slightly damaged, 10½d.
50 pieces calico, 2s. 11d. per dozen
New London House, 99, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS of every description at B. SALAMAN'S English and French Paperhanging Depot, 168, Pitt-street, six doors north of King-street.

PAPERHANGINGS CHEAP—a large assortment. E. CURTISS, Hunter-street, near George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received instructions from the Proprietors of the Neva Stearine Works of St. Petersburg to advertise that, having rebuilt their works, destroyed by fire about two years since, they have recommenced their regular shipments to this market.

As various parties have of late been advertising and selling other candles as the manufacture of the Neva Works, the proprietors of the Neva Stearine Works wish it to be known that their manufacture is only imported by the undersigned as their Agents in Sydney, and that others parties are not justified in assuming for their candles the name of the Neva Stearine Works of St Petersburg.

The two first shipments of the above candles have been received, ex Light of the Age and Nimroud, and are on SALE by the undersigned.
SAUNDERS and CO.
Argyle-street, November 1857.

VALUABLE INVENTION of a FILTER, for ... Water, manufactured by ZOLLNER and HENRY, 102, Lower George-street, at the small price of TEN SHILLINGS.

It is a fact well established that a considerable number of the inhabitants of Sydney receive their daily supply of water into their houses through lead pipes, and it has been ascertained that water so conveyed becomes so much impregnated with lead as to be rendered poisonous and injurious to health, and dangerous to human life, and a great many persons using it have been attacked by stomach complaints, paralysis, and other diseases of a very serious and alarming nature.

Messieurs ZOLLNER and HENRY have the honour of announcing to the inhabitants of Sydney that they have designed a filter, simple and efficient, and which completely purifies the water from any trace of lead, and by placing the round opening at the top of the filter under the cock at present conveying the water from the lead pipes, and putting a water tub beneath, a constant supply of pure water would be obtained. The filter, being charged with charcoal, would also remove all vegetable matter from the water.

Messieurs ZOLLNER and HENRY venture to offer to the consideration of the public the three certificates hereunto annexed, as to the value and efficiency of their filter in producing pure water. And they can supply the filter at the small price of ten shillings, at their establishment, 102, Lower George-street; or at
Messrs. E. C. WEEKES AND Co., George-street.
A. HAWLEY AND Co., George-street.
IREDALE AND Co., George-street.
C. F. EDWARDS, George-street.

The original certificates can be seen at Messrs. ZOLLNER and HENRY'S, and notarial copies at either of the other places of sale.

ZOLLNER and HENRY, Wholesale Tinware Manufacturers, 102, Lower George-street.

I have carefully examined the water filter constructed by Messrs. Zollner and Henry, and have tried its action on water impregnated with lead. I find the filter to be simple and efficient, and that it purifies water from every trace of lead.
J. SMITH, M.D.
University of Sydney, October 22nd, 1857.

I hereby certify that, having tried a cheap and simple form of filter, manufactured by Messrs. Zollner and Henry, I find it act most satisfactorily in removing lead from water impregnated therewith. This filter would, in my opinion, be found exceedingly useful in private families in purifying water for culinary purposes.
ISAAC AARON,
Officer of Health for the City of Sydney.
125, Castlereagh-street, November 5th, 1857.

This is to certify that, having tried a filter made by Zollner and Henry, for removing lead in water by filtration through sand, I find it to be perfectly successful, removing all trace of lead.
J. S. NORRIS.
180, Pitt-street, November 6th, 1857.

THRUPP'S SHAMROCK DOGCARTS.—The undersigned have now on private SALE, ex La Hogue, a few genuine Thrupp's Shamrock Dogcarts. S. C. BURT and CO., Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINERY.—The undersigned having supplied for the colony of Victoria, several Quartz-Crushing Machines, of various descriptions and sizes, beg to inform parties requiring such machinery, that they can be supplied at moderate rates with any description, to be worked by water, horse, or steam power. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry, and Sussex-street Engine Works.
N. B.—Plans and specifications, with all information, supplied free of charge.

200 FEMALE CATTLE.—For SALE, by Private Bargain, (200) Two Hundred Head Female Cattle, six months old to aged, from the well-known Weranga herd, formerly the property of John Crowder, Esq., one of the best judges of cattle in the colony. It is scarcely necessary to add that the cattle are all remarkably quiet, and all the young stock are the progeny of pure-bred Durham bulls. These cattle will be ready for delivery on station early in March, 1858. Early application is necessary to Messrs. BENJAMIN BUCHANAN and CO., 21, Macquarie-place, Sydney; or to J. HOOKE, Weranga.

FOR SALE, Farms, at Bexley; Allotments Grose Farm, Newtown, Petersham, Camperdown, Glebe, Burwood, Parramatta; Houses suitable for all classes. Terms, liberal. Assistance towards building, if required. JOHN GARSED, Commercial-buildings, opposite the Exchange.

TO BE SOLD, by private tender, the equity of redemption in 4 several allotments situate in the township of Hartley, numbered 3, 4, 5, and 7, of section 14, at present under mortgage for the sum of £1250, bearing interest at 8 per cent. and redeemable on the 1st January, 1859); and also, free from incumbrances, allotment No. 6 of the same section.

On the incumbered hereditaments, the improvements consist of a substantial stone-built inn, doing the largest amount of business in the Hartley district, having a length of 75 feet, and a depth of 29 feet 8 inches; on the ground floor there are 3 parlours, the bar, and four bedrooms; on the first floor, there are 5 bedrooms.

There is a roomy coach-house, and the three stables, with hay lofts, &c., are capable of accommodating 28 horses.

The unincumbered allotment will be sold with the incumbered allotments, being five comprised all in one block.

The purchaser will have the option of taking the furniture, bar fixtures, and stock-in-trade, &c., at a valuation.

TENDERS will be received for the purchase of this property until the 26th DECEMBER, 1857, by the undersigned, at his office, No. 1, King-street, Sydney.
GILBERT WRIGHT.

WATER-SIDE ALLOTMENTS, near the Waterview Bay Dry Dock, for Sale, cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD, 211, George-street.

A PUBLIC-HOUSE in George-street, between King and Bridge streets.—For private SALE, the Lease (for about nine years), and Good-will of a Public-house in George-street, doing a good business. The house contains twelve rooms, exclusive of attics. Rental, five pounds per week. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the cargoes of the Abbey and Prince of Denmark, consisting of the following assortment:—
Full cut 3 x 2, from 10 to 16 feet long
Ditto 4 x 2, ditto ditto
Ditto 4½ x 2, ditto 18 ditto
Ditto 5 x 2, ditto ditto
Ditto 5 x 3, ditto ditto
Ditto 4 x 3, ditto ditto
Ditto 6 x 2, ditto ditto
Ditto 6 x 2½, ditto ditto
Ditto 9 x 3, ditto ditto
Ditto 6 x 3, ditto ditto, &c., &c.
Inch, ¾ inch, and feather edge boards
Battens, 9 to 12 feet long
Laths, 5 and 6 feet long
Palings and shingles,
is now prepared to sell the same, in lots to suit purchasers, under market rates.

The above cargoes were expressly selected for the wants of this market, and are of best Hobart Town black butt. To parties on the look out for good timber, and cheap, this opportunity should not be lost sight of. Apply to
EDWARD SPOFFORTH, Macnamara's Wharf.
Any purchaser can have his timber carted to him, if he requires it.

PORTABLE TRAVELLING CRANE.—For SALE, by private contract, one of Heathorne's Patent Portable Travelling Cranes, to raise five tons, with flanged wheels for rail or tramroad, complete. EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

BEST BANGOR DUCHESS SLATES, 24 x 12, for SALE by private contract, in lots to suit purchasers. EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

JUST LANDED, ex La Hogue.—Plain galvanised tinned iron, 24, 26, and 28 gauge, Morewood and Rogers' patent, in good condition, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanised Iron Works, Bathurst-street East.

DR. HOBBS' DUGONG OIL.—The invalid public are hereby cautioned not to purchase any dugong oil but that labelled and bearing the doctor's signature, none being suited for medicinal purposes but that prepared by the undersigned. J. S. WARRY, operative chemist, North Brisbane, Moreton Bay.

SPARKLING HOCK, Champagne, and Claret, of the choicest description for SALE by the undersigned. TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

POTATOES, Seed Potatoes.—N. Z. seed potatoes, of good quality, 6s. per cwt.; fine table potatoes, 7s. per cwt. WALKER and SON, York-street.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COALS.—H. R. WHITTELL is delivering in Sydney the best Newcastle A. A. Company's Coals, well screened, and every bag weighed at £2 per ton. Orders by post promptly executed. Bathurst-street Coal Yard, right-hand side.

WINDOW GLASS, all sizes, cheaper than any other house in Sydney. RAPHAEL'S, George-street.

FOR SALE, Two good Cottages, situate at Paddington. Apply to Mr. HILLING, architect, 213, George-st.

TO HEADS of FAMILIES, New Arrivals, &c.—WILLIAMS' Family Hotel, Parramatta, affords the most comfortable private suites of apartments in the colony. Per rail, forty-five minutes from Sydney. Carriages, saddle horses, &c., for airings, always ready.

HORSE RACING CUPS, beautifully chased and new designs
Sporting ditto
Tea and coffee sets, for presentation, chased and beautifully embossed
Tea kettle ditto
Eight-inch salvers, for Communion Service
Twelve-inch ditto, handsomely chased, &c.
Tankards, pint and half mugs
King's pattern tea spoons, lily, thread, and fiddle pattern.
The above British sterling silver, on SALE at
S. LYONS, 8, Macquarie-street North.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—
B. P. rum
Brown brandy, in hogsheads
Case brandy
Geneva, key and JDKZ brands
Old tom, Lowndes'
Old tom, Swain, Boord, and Co.'s
Port and sherry wines
Taylor's porter
Ind, Coope, and Co.'s No. 3 Burton ale
Gundry, Downe, and Co.'s Dorset ditto
Ind, Coope, and Co.'s Romford ditto
Morice, Cox, and Co.'s bottled stout
Currants, and carraway seed
Pearl barley
Opium, Turkey and Patna
English bacon, and North Wilts cheese
Irish pork
Ditto butter
Moir's preserved salmon, 1 and 2 lbs.
Sperm candles
Hops, Kent and American
Soda water, corks, and bottles
Silver vases and sporting cups
Tinplates, wedge axes, Foster's spades
Hoop iron, ⅜ to 3 inch, lead piping, ½ inch
Galvanised iron, plain and corrugated
Muntz's patent metal
Ewbank's patent nails
Blasting powder
Wheels for carts, omnibuses, carriages, &c.
Navy canvas, tent duck, canvas tents, ship's blocks, &c.
INVOICES of parasols, ribbons, coloured linens, prints and shirtings, furniture chintz, linen ticks, summer coatings, vestings, twilled silecias, rolled linings, drab and calf moleskins, Crimean shirts, blue serge shirts, Guernsey frocks and shirts, blue pilot jackets and trousers, winter top coats, capes, &c., mole trousers, Gardiner's summer slops, Christy's black Paris and drab beaver hats, Neville's hosiery assorted, cotton velvets, green baizes, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 blankets, 3-4 Brussels tapestry and velvet pile carpetings, 5-4 and 6-4 drugget and felt carpeting, &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., counting-house, 213, George-street.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE at their New Stores, 178, George-street, opposite Hunter-street,
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto.

BUILDING MATERIALS, Wholesale and Retail.—Colonial hardwood, deals, pine, cement, post and rails, palings, laths, shingles, slates, doors and sashes, and every description of building and wheelwrights' materials always on hand, at moderate prices, in quantities to suit purchasers, at THOMAS MATTHEWS and CO.'S, Travers' Wharf, next to Brodie and Craige', Barker-street, Bathurst-street.

ON SALE, just received, an Invoice of very superior Jewellery, consisting of brooches, bracelets, and lockets, in the most superb designs. HAEGE and PRELL, Circular Quay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

At the risk of the former purchaser.
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Black Horse Tavern, Cleveland-street, Redfern
To Furniture Dealers and others.
License, Household Furniture, Clock, Window-curtains, Bedding, Sofa, Oilcloth, Tables, Bedsteads, &c.

GEORGE F. BAKER will sell by public auction, on the premises of the Black Horse Tavern, Cleveland-street, Redfern, at the risk of Mr. Chinnery, a former purchaser, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, the undermentioned goods,
Clock, candlesticks, window curtains, blinds, tables, bedsteads and bedding, dish covers, sofas, rug, together with the license of the above house.
Terms, cash.

Just arrived from Wollombi.
Horses, Horses, Horses.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, by order of Thomas Brown, Esq.,
20 first-class horses, just arrived from the Wollombi, in good condition, broken in to saddle and harness; most of them are 15½ hands high, and the best batch of horses that has arrived in the Sydney market for some time past.

N.B.—The auctioneers can recommend them to any gentleman buying for the Melbourne market, or any other market, to be such horses that would meet a market anywhere.

Also, a thoroughbred gelding, "Pick-a-lock," is a bright bay horse, black points, 5 years old, 15 hands 3 inches high, out of an Imported mare, got by Tom. Bred by R. Crawford, Esq., at Wollombi. Broken in to saddle.
Terms, cash.

Positive Sale of Gigs, &c., &c.
In the Estate of the late G. R. Nichols, Esq.
To be Sold at Auction by

MR. S. WOOLLER, George-street, opposite the Police Office, on THURSDAY next, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, by order of the executors,
One hooded gig, with patent axles
One light 3-spring gig, in good order
Carts, harness, and a lot of sundries.
No reserve.—Terms, cash.

W. G. LAMBERT, Sen., Licensed Auctioneer.—Horse and Carriage Bazaar, York-street, opposite Goold's Hotel.
Sale days.—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Stock or vehicles intended for sale received with instructions in writing.
Mr. SYDNEY LAMBERT, of this establishment, attends the Cattle Market every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, to sell horses, stock, or produce by auction.
Private stables for livery, and large roomy loose boxes.
Cash advanced on stock for immediate sale.

Unredeemed Pledges.
Australian Pawn Office.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Parramatta-street, opposite Mr. Tooth's Brewery,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. William Moss, of Parramatta-street, on the dates specified as under (1857):—
April 6th, Silver watch; 8th, pair bo ts, silver watch and guard; 11th, coat and visite; 13th, 2 dress pieces; 14th, silver watch; 20th, shawl, silk dress; 27th, silver watch; 28th, pair trousers.
May 2nd, Coat, trousers, vest, and boots; 13th, 2 counterpanes and dress, pair trousers; 18th, 3 rings; 23rd, 7 knives and forks; 26th, silver watch and guard, workbox.
June 2nd, Writing desk; 3rd, double-barrel gun, 3 blankets; 6th, silver watch; 11th, coat and 2 shawls, silver watch and guard; 16th, 2 dress pieces; 19th, reversible coat, gold digger's ring; 20th, kettle, 2 candlesticks, knives and forks, &c., 2 dresses, pictures, &c.; 23rd, dressing case, coat; 26th, silver hunting watch and guard; 27th, pair trousers, silver hunting watch and guard; 29th, coat, clock, pair wellington boots, shawl, print, and calico.
July 2nd, 2 shawls and dress piece; 3rd, silver watch, 6 books, dress, and boots, set gig harness; 6th, dish and sundries; 10th, silver watch and guard; 11th, 3 shirts and trousers; 13th, 2 remnants print, and trousers, petticoat and night-shirt; 14th, silver watch and merino dress piece; 16th, silver hunting watch; 17th, coat and dress, silver watch; 20th, satin cloak, dress, shawl, shoes, slippers, and box containing glassware; 21st, delaine dress; 23rd, box and sundries, coat, trousers, and vest, silver watch; 25th, basket glassware, bundle, hat, and sundries; 30th, ring; 31st, tea urn, jug and basin, 2 pairs boots, wool bed.
August 3rd, Counterpane, dress, 2 dress pieces, mantle and child's dress, brooch; 4th, wellington boots, gold guard; 8th, silver watch and trinket, silver watch; 14th, 12 pieces sundries; 15th, ring, tub, and 26 pieces sundries; 17th, satin dress (unmade); 18th, coat, gold guard and brooch, bedstead, silver snuff-box, 2 globes, several lots books.
Also, a number of pledges at five shillings, and under. Customers are informed that during the sale pledges will be received as usual, by coming in at the back entrance.

135 Trunks Boots and Shoes.
From the houses of
James Davies and Sons
Joshua Joseph and Sons
Homan and Co.
Monfield and Co.
And other well-known Makers.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, several shipments of the above makers' goods, THIS DAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
Consisting of
Gents' best light calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto pegged
Ditto ditto stout ditto, bradded
Ditto ditto patent calf ditto, bevils
Ditto ditto ditto princes ditto
Ditto ditto light calf ditto
Ditto mock Balmoral boots, kid tops, patent goloshed, E.S.
Ditto best all patent boots, E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto calf ditto, ditto
Ditto best memel top ditto, enamel goloshed, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, calf goloshed, ditto
Ditto best fancy boots, cloth tops, mock button patent ditto
Ditto ditto cloth boots, patent goloshed, ditto
Ditto ditto calf oxonian shoes, ditto
Ditto calf ditto, to lace
Men's stout kip bluchers, rough bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto light calf, ditto ditto, H.B., bradded
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, plain
Ditto best watertight boots, nailed and bradded
Youths' and boys' calf princes boots, 10-4
Ditto ditto memel boots, calf goloshed, B.S., 10-4
Ditto ditto kip blucher boots, rough bradded
Ditto ditto ditto brass bradded
Women's calf lace boots, bradded
Girls' ditto ditto, 10 to 2
Ladies' patent calf slippers and sandals
Ladies' best cashmere boots, patent fronts, B.S., M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto plain fronts, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto patent fronts, S.H.
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto cloth boots, to lace, patent goloshed
Ditto coloured cashmere ditto to lace, and B.S.
Girls' cashmere boots, elastic slippers, B.S., 10-13
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 5-9
Ditto coloured ditto, B.S., 10-13, 5-9, and 2-5
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, to button, 10-13, 5-9, and 2-5
Ditto best kid top boots, B.S., 10-13
Ditto ditto cloth boots, B.S., welts, 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto ditto ditto, to button, ditto, 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto cordovan boots, welts, T.P.H., 10-13 and 5-9
Ditto ditto ditto, pumps, ditto, 6-9
Ditto grain ditto ditto ditto, 10-13, 5-9, and 2-5
Ditto best patent calf shoes and straps, pumps, 10-13 and 2-9
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, welts, 10-13 and 5-9
Ditto ditto cordovan ditto ditto, 10-13 and 6-9
Children's memel boots, to button, pumps, 2-5
Ditto coloured morocco balmoral boots, 2-5
Ditto ditto French satin ditto ditto, 2-5
Ditto patent boots to button and lace, 2-5
Ditto coloured roan ditto, to button, 2-5
Ditto ditto kid shoes and straps, 2-5
Women's velvet slippers, chenille, bradded
Ditto Berlin ditto
Ditto carpet ditto
Ditto and men's Margate ditto
Men's buff and carpet ditto.
Terms at sale.

Retail Stock
Boots and Shoes
Household Furniture.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers, and Furniture Dealers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the executors in the estate of the late W. Turley, to sell by auction, on the premises, 68, King-street East, on THURSDAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A well assorted stock of boots and shoes, from the best manufacturers. Also,
Closed work
Wellington legs, patent and calf
Short ditto ditto ditto
Elastic side boot tops, closed
Oxford shoes, lace and elastic
High back cossacks, closed
Buckskin wellington fronts
Grafts, French calf and cordovan
Black and coloured cashmere
5-inch elastic black and coloured
Patent boot-trees
French varnish, &c.
Household furniture,
Including pianoforte, loo table, large sideboard, chests drawers, dressing tables, chairs, washstands, looking-glasses, pictures, cheffonier, 8-day dial, a cooking stove, kitchen utensils, &c.
Also,
A Milner's patent fireproof safe
Books, &c.
Terms at sale.

To close an account.
Unreserved Auction Sale of Whitbread's Stout and Stout Porter.
At Sydney Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 27th November,
12 o'clock precisely.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell on the above day, and most positively without reserve,
The balance of this very superior beer, consisting of
76 casks stout, each 4 dozen
192 ditto ditto porter, ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Burton Ale.
Without Reserve.
On FRIDAY next, 27th November, at half-past 10 o'clock.
At the Stores of Messrs. Aspinwall, Sutherland, and Co., Bank Corner, King-street.
To Publicans, Country Buyers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, on the above day, in consequence of the immediate removal of the present occupants,
AB in diamond.
211-229—19 hogsheads pale ale
231-248 and 251—19 ditto, extra strong ditto.
The above ale is specially adapted for hotel proprietors and all parties in want of a really choice article.
Terms at sale.

Great General Clearance Sale of Groceries.
To take place on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at the Rooms and Yard of Frith and Payten, Auctioneers, 184, late 41, Pitt-street.

FRITH and PAYTEN will bring to unreserved auction sale, on the abovenamed day, to close several accounts,
The residue of various parcels of goods, comprising
Superior congou, ex Wiedeman
Ditto ditto, ex Horizont
Ditto ditto, ex New Era
Ditto ditto, ex Crishna
In chests, halves, and boxes.
Also, the balance of the finest quality of oolong, ex Wiedeman.
Ex Nimrond, and other ships—
Splendid twankays, in halves and boxes
Finest teas, in boxes, ex sundry vessels
First-class Patna rice
Pampanga and Mauritius sugar
Brown ginger
Chutney and curry powder
Sugar candy
Champion's vinegar, in quarts
Sardines
Salad oils
Castor oil
North Wilts cheese
Liverpool soap
Scotch oatmeal
Pearl barley
Senna leaves
W. I. and E. I. arrowroot, in tins
Bottled fruits
Jams and jellies, 1 and 2 lbs.
Pickles, pints and quarts
Salmon, in tins
Lobsters, ditto
Currants and raisins
Dates
Price's candles
Wax matches
Split peas
New Kent hops
Ditto American ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Delicious Draught Burton Pale Ale, Joseph Nunnerby's most celebrated brand.
For positive Sale by Auction next FRIDAY, the 27th November, at 12 o'clock.
At the Sydney Auction Rooms.
To Hotel Keepers, Publicans, Country Buyers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, by order of the importers, on the day above specified,
The only parcel now in the market of this most superior ale, consisting of 26 hogsheads; also,
100 casks of Hicks, Nash, and Hicks' Dublin stout.
Terms at sale.

To Family Grocers, Provision Dealers, and others.
Prime Hampshire Bacon, just landed, in excellent condition.
To be sold at Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.

FRITH and PAYTEN will bring to unreserved sale by auction, next FRIDAY,
Eight cases of this very superior bacon.
This choice lot of bacon is specially suited for private families. Their attendance is solicited.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Mander's Stout.
Ex John Bunyan.
Absolute Sale.
To Publicans, Country Buyers, Exporters, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are directed by the importers to submit to imperative auction Sale, on FRIDAY next, the 27th November, at half-past 11 o'clock, at their Sale Yard,
130 hogsheads Mander's stout.
Terms, cash.
All in quest of bargains will meet with them on this occasion, as this parcel of beer will be sold to the highest bidders.

British Brandy, in hogsheads
Pale Sherry in cases
Superior Champagne
Royal Household Gin.
FRIDAY, 27th November, 12 o'clock.
Sydney Auction Rooms.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, on the above day, without reserve, to close a shipment,
10 hogsheads superior British brandy
50 cases choice pale sherry
130 ditto fine champagne
150 ditto Williams' royal household gin, a most delicious spirit.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
127 Packages of Davies and Sons'
Summer Goods, just landed from the La Hogue.
To the Trade and Speculators.

FRITH and PAYTEN, are instructed by the Importers, Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
127 trunks and packages of Davies' best goods.
The especial attention of country buyers is requested to the above bona fide unreserved sale.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

To Merchants, Importers, Speculators, Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and the Trade generally.
Sale of choice Drapery, Clothing, Silks, Millinery, &c., on WEDNESDAY next, November 25th, 1857, at 11 o'clock.

MERRINGTON and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Auction Rooms, 273 (late 128), Pitt-street, THIS DAY, November 25th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A large assortment of Manchester and Scotch goods, ready-made clothing, silks, millinery, hosiery, gloves, haberdashery, &c., &c.
Organdi muslins
Printed muslins
Muslin robes, 10 and 15 yards each
Prints
72-inch broad sheeting
Summer quilts
Slate rolled linings
Oil baize
Striped books
Figured lappets
Worsted table covers
Cotton ditto
Mosquito nets
Furniture prints
Ditto linings
Parasols
Black lace
Persians
Sarsnets
Glace gros de Nap
Mantles
Bareges
French flowers
Barege shawls
Gossamer scarfs and veils
Figured satin aprons
Black satin
Crape collars
French coutille stays
Tuscan and leghorn hats
Straw hats
Millinery bonnets
Panama hats
Moleskin trousers
Summer coats
Drill trousers
Satin vests
Moire ditto
Satin ditto
Drill trousers
Tweed ditto
120 pieces Scotch tweed.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Superior Clothing, &c., &c.

MERRINGTON and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 273, late 128, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
3 cases superior clothing,
Pelissier cloth, silk sleeve lining
Wyndham jacket
Raglan coat
Clarendons
Oxonians
Shooting ditto
Beaufort ditto
Satara cloth, same as above
Shepherds' plaid, same as above
Drill trousers
White Cantoon ditto. Also,
Ladies' day and night chemises, plain and trimmed with lace
Drawers
Children's braided dresses
Ditto brown linen ditto
Ditto fancy cambric.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY, by the Undersigned, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.
At 11 o'clock—
The cargo of fine fresh Chilian Flour, just landed, ex Snapdragon
1000 bushels prime New Zealand wheat
50 tons Adelaide flour.
At 12 o'clock—
The A1 clipper schooner ABBEY, 99 tons register.
And on the North End of the Circular Quay, at half-past 2 o'clock—
The entire cargo of Hobart Town Timber, ex Prince Arthur.
W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers.

Peremptory Sale.
The entire cargo of the Prince Arthur, from Hobart Town.
A splendid Lot of Full-cut Hobart Town Timber.
The attention of Contractors, Timber Merchants, Builders, Architects, and others is particularly desired to this bona fide Unreserved Sale of
Full-cut Joists, assorted
Ditto Quartering, ditto
Shingles, Laths, Palings
Battens, Boards.
On the Circular Wharf, (North end), WEDNESDAY, 25th November, at half-past 2 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the Circular Wharf, THIS DAY, November 25th, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The cargo of the Prince Arthur, from Hobart Town, being, without exception, the best lot of full-cut timber that has been in the market for some time, comprising:—
FULL CUT QUARTERING.
3 x 2, 3 x 3, 3½ x 2½,
Lengths 9 to 16 feet.
4 x 2, 4½ x 2½, 4 x 3, 4 x 4,
Lengths, 8 to 16 feet.
FULL CUT JOISTS.
5 x 2½, 5½ x 2½, 5 x 3, 5 x 4,
Lengths, 10 to 16 feet.
6 x 2, 6 x 2½, 6½ x 2½, 6 x 4, 6 x 6,
Lengths, 9 to 18 feet.
7 x 3, 7 x 4, 8 x 3, 8 x 4,
Lengths, 8 to 17 feet.
9 x 3, 9 x 4, 10 x 4,
Lengths, 10 to 17 feet.
MARKET CUT QUARTERING.
3 x 2, 3 x 3, 4 x 3, 4 x 4,
8 to 16 feet long.
MARKET CUT JOISTS.
5 x 3, 6 x 3, 6 x 4, 7 x 3, 8 x 3, 8 x 4, 9 x 3, 9 x 4,
9 to 16 feet long.
INCH BOARDS.
10, 11, 12, and 13 feet long.
BATTENS.
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 feet lengths.
SHINGLES, LATHS, PALINGS.
20,000 shingles
5-feet palings
6-feet ditto
2-feet 6 inch ditto
3-feet laths, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

The A1 Powerful Clipper Schooner ABBEY, 99 tons register, carrying capacity 150 tons, built in 1853, of British oak.
Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, the 25th November, at 12 o'clock.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the numerous applications for the A 1 clipper schooner ABBEY, the undersigned have received instructions from the owners to sell her to the highest bidder, at auction, THIS DAY, the 25th November, at 12 o'clock.

The Auctioneers in bringing forward a vessel of this superior class, deem any comment from them as quite unnecessary, and, therefore, will confine themselves to facts, and state as briefly as possible the peculiar qualities of the vessel.

She was built in the year 1853, of the best British oak, at Newcastle upon Tyne, under the personal superintendence of her present owner, as a pet ship, without regard to cost, and had a special survey, as will be seen by reference to Lloyd's Register, and was at once classed at Lloyds as A1.

She is remarkably well found in sails, has nearly three suits, one quite new, ground tackle, and running rigging; was coppered this year with heavy Muntz's metal, and is fit for a voyage to any part of the world, without expense, and little notice.

Her sailing qualities are unsurpassed by any vessel out of Sydney harbour of the tonnage, having beaten the whole fleet from Newcastle to Hobart Town by 15 days on her last voyage.

She is light, stanch, and strong, and well worthy the attention of parties requiring a really good vessel of her tonnage that can be depended on. She has never damaged a single package of her cargo.

Her inventory can be seen and every information obtained by applying to Messrs. Montefiore, Murphy, and Co., or the undersigned.
Terms, liberal.
W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, &c., Pitt and O'Connell streets.

Preliminary Notice.
Extensive Sale of Hoppe's, Bostock's, and Davies and Son's Very Superior Goods, just landed, ex La Hogue, and Antonia Petronella.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and the Trade.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
Some of the most seasonable and best assorted parcels of boots and shoes ever imported to this market, from the above celebrated manufacturers.
Full particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.
Very Important and Extensive Sale.
First-class Wines, Spirits, Draught and Bottled Beer, &c.
TUESDAY, 1st December.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry late imports of spirits, wines, bottled and draught beer, claret, &c.
Particulars will shortly appear.

Preliminary.
Peremptory Sale of Cosen's Sherries, direct from Cadiz.
To close the Balance of Shipments ex Alarm.
Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel and Country Storekeepers, and others.
TUESDAY, 1st December.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 1st December, at half-past 11 o'clock,
The balance of the shipments of Cosen's genuine sherries, ex Alarm; the only lot in the colony.
Particulars will appear in a future issue.

To Grocers, Provision Dealers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.
Choice Groceries
Teas, Sugars
Provisions
Oilmen's Stores, &c.
FRIDAY, 27th November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of groceries, shipped expressly for the present season from the first London houses, viz.,
Best Patna rice
Prime American hams
Ditto ditto cheese
Dunlop cheese
Best Mid-Kent and American hops
Hales' patent sperm candles
Steel's Liverpool crown soap
Burns' cutty pipes
Best Labrador salmon
Hogarth's Scotch salmon
Wright's 2 lb. oysters
Sardines, halves and quarters
Fine new currants
Eleme figs
Barcelona nuts
Soft shell almonds
Walnuts
Whybrow's bottled fruit
Batty's ditto ditto
Ditto salad oils
Peast's ditto ditto
Ditto pint pickles
Ditto table vinegar
Batty's assorted sauces
Colman's Durham mustard
Ditto ¼ ·s. thumb blue
Ditto No. 1 starch
Gelatine
Table salt
Ground chicory
Arrowroot
Carraway seed
Ground cinnamon
Cloves
Scotch oatmeal
Grocers' twine
Ditto sugar bags
Mauritius sugars
Hyson skin tea, in chests and half chests
Twankay, in three-quarter chests and boxes
Young hyson and gunpowder tea, in boxes
Fine oolong, in half chests, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Auction Sale of really choice Fine Fresh Flour.
Notice.
To Millers
To Bakers
To Speculators, &c., &c., &c.
The Entire Cargo of Fine Fresh Chilian Flour,
Ex Snapdragon.
Auction Sale WEDNESDAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connel streets, THIS DAY, the 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of really fresh and extra quality fine flour, just arrived, and now landing, ex Snapdragon, from the first mill in Chili. 500 tons.

In submitting this cargo of flour, the undersigned would beg to call the particular attention of the trade to the fact that this is the only lot of really prime fresh flour now in the market, or likely to be for many months; and also to inform them that this choice parcel of flour is the same brand as the Mercede's two previous cargoes, which gave such satisfaction, and was universally acknowledged to be the best Chilian flour ever imported to these colonies.

The flour will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and on a liberal credit.

Sample tons will be sent to any respectable baker by their leaving their name and address at the office, so that they may have every opportunity of tasting its superior qualities previous to day of sale.

After which will be sold,
1000 bushels of prime New Zealand wheat. And,
50 tons prime Adelaide flour.
W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers, &c., Pitt and O'Connell streets.

To Timber Dealers, Builders, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed by Mr. James Boyd to sell, in his Timber Yard, Sussex-street, between Druitt and Market streets, THIS DAY, the 25th of November, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
The whole of his stock-in-trade, comprising
30,000 forest oak shingles
15,000 laths
400 posts and rails
300 deals, cut and uncut
10,000 feet hardwood of various sizes
A small quantity of cedar in boards
4 girders, and sundry odd lots to clear the premises.
Terms at sale.

THIS AFTERNOON.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.
At Mr. Boyd's Yard, Sussex-street, at 2 o'clock prompt.
300 Red Baltic Deals
15,000 Laths
80,000 Forest Oak Shingles
400 Posts and Rails
10,000 Feet Colonial Joist and Quartering.
For positive unreserved sale, to close the entire stock.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Mr. James Boyd to sell by auction, at his Timber Yard, Sussex-street, between Druitt and Market streets, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, 25th instant, at 2 o'clock prompt,
The whole of his stock-in-trade, comprising
300 red Baltic deals, cut and uncut
15,000 laths
80,000 forest oak shingles
10,000 feet colonial hardwood, long lengths
400 posts and rails
Cedar boards
4 grinders
Sundry lots, to clear the premises.
☞ The trade are reminded that the above stock is of the best colonial timber, and genuine red Baltic deals, which must be cleared out to give up the premises.
Terms at sale.

Mid Kent Golden Hops.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock,
13 bales of Mid Kent hops, of the season 1856, in prime condition.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale.
A Four-Roomed Verandah Cottage, and a Shop adjoining, both situated on the north side of Campbell-street, together with the Vacant Allotment extending to the corner of Macquarie-street, and along that street 35 feet, immediately opposite the "Sawyers' Arms."

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th November, at 11 o'clock,
The property above alluded to, standing on an allotment at the corner of Macquarie and Campbell streets, 35 feet to the former and 76 feet to the latter. The frontage to Macquarie-street is not built upon.
The situation is very suitable for one or two good shops. The cottage contains four rooms, is weatherboarded, and the roof slated. The shop adjoining is now used as a school. The whole is held under a lease for 21 years, from June, 1854, at a rental of £20 per annum.
A plan on view.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale.
A large and comfortable Shop and Dwelling-house, on the Newtown Road, known as Scott's Buildings, near the Union Inn, kept by Mr. Christopher Chapman, at the corner of Elizabeth-street, and directly opposite to the property of Mr. Kettle, commanding a beautiful view of Botany Bay and all the intermediate country. This house is erected of stone, with draft and picked front; has two shop windows, a spacious shop, fitted with counters and shelves, a comfortable parlour adjoining the shop, a large room in front on the first story, opening on the balcony by two French windows; A good bedroom on the same story; the kitchen and servant's room on the ground floor.
Fronting Longdown-street, overlooking the University grounds, at the rear of the shop, are two Two-storied Houses, also built of stone, with verandahs in front. One house contains five rooms, occupied by Mr. Chard; and the other contains six rooms, tenanted by Mrs. White.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 26th November, at 11 o'clock,
The three houses, as above described, to which they invite the attention of landlords willing to increase their rent roll.
The title to the property is satisfactory, being no part of the celebrated Devine Estate, so well known in that neighbourhood.
After the sale of the houses will be sold, under the same title,
Allotments, each having 20 feet frontage to the Newtown Road, two being on each side of the shop described above as Scott's-buildings.
A plan of the allotments at the Mart.
Terms at sale.

MOUNT-STREET, ST. LEONARD'S.
An Eight-roomed House, with School-room at the rear, known as the Post Office.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th November, at 11 o'clock,
An eight-roomed verandah house, with a large room at the rear, situated in Lower Mount-street, having 30 feet frontage, by a depth of 90 feet. The building is weather-boarded, and the roof covered with iron. On the ground floor one room in front is used for the Post Office, another as a parlour; behind is a sitting-room and a kitchen. In the upper story are four bedrooms.
This property is well known in the neighbourhood as an Academy and the Post Office.
☞ The Auctioneers invite the attention of persons desirous of a residence in this beautiful locality to an inspection of these premises, which will be sold to the highest bidder.
Plan on view.
Terms at sale.

Europe Rope.
FRIDAY, 27th November.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
42 coils Europe rope, sizes, assorted, from ½ inch to 4 inches.
Terms at sale.

Tinware
Holloware
Tin Plates
Lead Pipe, &c., &c., &c.
On FRIDAY, 27th November.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Several hogsheads of tinware, made to the colonial pattern, comprising slop pails, coffee pots, teapots, milk cans, boil wd and planished basins, candle boxes, candle moulds, pannikins, camp kettles, cullenders, steamers, &c., &c.
Frying pans, oval boilers
Saucepans, kettles
Lead pipe, ½ to 2½ inch, assorted
Spunyarn, 2 to 4 thread
Europe rope ½ to 4 inch
Tin plates, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX. Also,
The entire stock-in-trade of a tinman, &c.
Terms at sale.

## HIS EXCELLENCY'S VISIT TO NORFOLK ISLAND.

YESTERDAY evening the Hall of the School of Arts was crowded with the most distinguished audience of the season to hear a lecture, by His Excellency the Governor-General, giving an account of his visit to Norfolk Island in H.M.S. Iris. Among those present we observed the Bishop of Sydney, Mr. G. K Holden, M.L.C., President of the Institution, the Rev. Dr. Woolley, Mr. A. M. A'Beckett, M.L.C., and Mr. W. T. Cape, Vice-president, and several members of the committee. On the platform were also some ladies, among whom were Lady Denison, Mrs. Barker, &c.

The following is a verbatim report of the paper.

There are few amongst those whom I see here this evening who have not heard of Norfolk Island—a place which, during its connection with New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, attained a most unenviable notoriety. There are few too, I imagine, who have not heard of, and rejoiced over, the change which has taken place in the character of the occupants of that island; and who do not feel an interest in the welfare of a people whose history, commencing in crime, has so singularly belied all the anticipations to which such an origin would naturally give rise.

The position which I hold with reference to these people has furnished me with the means of making myself acquainted with the details of their social life; and, as I think that the people of New South Wales will watch with some interest the working out of a political and social problem of which the conditions are so entirely different from those of any other scheme which has ever been attempted, I propose to lay before you this evening a description of the island, and of its present inhabitants, together with a sketch of their social state, and of the conditions under which it is wished and hoped that they will continue to exist as a community. Norfolk Island is the largest of a group of three small islands. The settlement on the southern side of the island, is situated in latitude 29·4 south, and longitude 167·58·6 east. The other two islands are called respectively Philip and Nepean Islands—the former, lying about three and a-half miles, to the southward of Norfolk Island, covers an area of about 500 acres—the latter, which is separated from Norfolk Island by a channel about 800 yards in width, in which there are about nine fathoms water, does not contain more than twelve acres. The three islands appear to be prominences rising from a sort of platform or table, which, as ascertained by Captain Denham, and as shewn by the sketch exhibited, extends from about twenty-five miles south of Philip Island to eighteen miles north of Norfolk Island; the average breadth of the plateau being eighteen miles. The depth of water over this large area is singularly constant; the variation of soundings does not exceed five fathoms, so that, practically, this table may be said to exhibit a level area of about 1000 square miles, rising to a height of 1000 or 1200 feet from the bottom of the sea, without any gradual shoaling of the water.

Philip Island is evidently of basaltic formation; it rises abruptly at the south end to a height of upwards of 900 feet, and slopes away gradually to the northward to a height of thirty or forty feet above the level of the sea. There are a few stunted trees upon this island, and it is said to swarm with rabbits; which may account for the very bare appearance presented by the slopes of the hill sides, which, having no sward upon them, are furrowed in every direction with water courses and channels cut by the rain.

Nepean Island is a mass of coral rag; that is, of coralline sand and shells, concreted together in thin layers, which have been twisted and contorted by the force which has raised the island from the sea in which it was formed, to its present height of about fifty feet. It is the favourite breeding place of thousands and tens of thousands of sea fowls of different species, the eggs of which form by no means an unpalatable article of food.

Norfolk Island is estimated to contain about 10,000 acres. The land rises boldly from the sea on every side to the height of from 300 to 400 feet; and this may be looked upon as the average elevation of the interior plateau. To the north-eastward the ground rises in a single hill, called Mount Pitt, to the height of upwards of 1000 feet. While, however, the general level of the island may be taken as above stated, this level is broken up by gullies and watercourses, with sides sloping steeply though not abruptly, which carry off the drainage of the surface; discharging themselves into the sea at three or four points along the coast. Two of these watercourses open out in the immediate vicinity of the settlement at the south side of the island, and it is probably owing to the action of the water brought down by them that there is, at that particular spot, a narrow level space between the base of the hills and the sea, upon which the principal convict establishments were constructed; these streams bring down a steady, though but moderate, supply of water during all seasons. The soil throughout the island is of the richest description, being formed of decomposed basalt, even on the sides of the gullies, and on the table land, every thing appears to grow most freely, while in the bottom of these gullies, where there is more moisture, the vegetation is rank and luxuriant. The Norfolk Island pine (Altringia Excelsa) is the principal timber tree of the island; it grows every where, on the hill sides, on the table land, or on the edge of the cliff exposed to the sea blast, rising to the height of 200 feet and upwards, and attaining a circumference of upwards of 30 feet. I measured one myself, which, at five feet from the ground, was 28 feet 6 inches in girth. There are several other trees, some of which grow to a middling size, but none to compare to the pine. The under-brush of the forest is composed of a great extent of lemon and guava; the fruit of the former contrasting beautifully with the dark green of its foliage. While Nature has been there bountiful in her gifts, Art has also done much towards rendering the Island a most inviting residence; for though the labour of the former inhabitants was compulsory, yet, as it was well directed, the whole island has shared in the benefits arising from it. Roads lead from the settlement in every direction; these are well laid out, thoroughly drained, and in many instances carefully macadamized. Bridges have been built over all the gullies crossed by the roads; and even where it became necessary to cross the side drains in order to get across to the inclosures, stone culverts were made, through which the drainage passed: the result of this care in making the roads has been that they remain in a very good state, though no care has been bestowed upon them for the last four or five years. A large portion of the table land of the island has been thoroughly cleared of timber, divided into paddocks, fenced, and brought under cultivation; the fences, being of timber, have very generally yielded to the destructive agency of the weather, but the paddocks are covered with a thick sward of grass. Farm buildings on an extensive scale have been erected on different spots, some of which are solidly constructed of stone, and, with common attention, will remain available for centuries. The buildings for the accommodation of the prisoners, the soldiers who guarded them, and the overseers and other persons employed to superintend their labour are, most of them, solidly built of stone; and there are stores and workshops of every description, suited to the wants of a community which consisted at one time of upwards of 2000 souls. One of the watercourses which discharges itself at the settlement has been dammed up for the purpose of forming a mill-pond; and a water-mill has been erected with all the machinery required to grind corn. A windmill also has been erected on a point of land near the sea, where it has the full benefit of the breeze; so that in case of accident to the dam or to the machinery of the water-mill, or to a failure of the water in the dry season, the means of preparing flour from grain would be still available. At different points of the island gardens were formed, in which every species of fruit and vegetables which would endure the climate was cultivated; and these gardens and the fruit trees which were planted in them still remain, though the rank luxuriance of some of the plants, both native and imported, has changed the aspect of the garden into that of the wilderness. Bananas, yams, sweet potatoe, are intertropical plants, but these flourish on the island; in the warm valleys the orange and all the plants allied to it appear to thrive. Coffee of the best quality is produced; arrowroot was extensively cultivated. Maize grows very well, and produces a heavy crop. Rye also yields a fair return; but the climate is not favourable to wheat; neither can the produce of the common potato be reckoned on. From what has been said, it would seem that Norfolk Island offers advantages to settlers of a character not often met with. There are, however, some natural disadvantages. In the first place, the anchorage off the island is bad—the water being deep, and the ground foul; so that anchor and cables are frequently lost. There is also but little shelter from a gale; from whatever quarter it may blow. In the second place, the island is not within the track of vessels navigating these seas; and it must, therefore, for many years, be dependent upon chance whalers, upon an occasional visit from a man-of-war, or from a small vessel from Sydney or Auckland, for the means of communicating with the rest of the world.

The actual distance from Sydney is about 900 miles, and from Auckland about 600 miles: the time of making the run from Sydney to and from the island may, on an average, be taken at 16 days; and from Auckland at from 12 to 14. The following are the circumstances under which the present inhabitants of Norfolk Island have been located here:—You have all heard of Pitcairn Island, the spot to which the leading mutineers of the Bounty finally betook themselves; and in the various interesting accounts which have been published of these people you have been made acquainted with the gradual growth of a community the members of which, forgetting their antecedents, have been trained up in the fear and love of God, and have lived more as a family than as a body politic. The accounts which were received from Pitcairn Island during the latter period of their residence there shewed that the available land was not adequate to the maintenance of the increasing population; and, as it was known that the British Government had determined to break up the convict establishment at Norfolk Island, several persons interested in the welfare of the Pitcairn Islanders applied to the Government to permit these people to settle on a spot which would, with common industry, furnish ample means of maintaining them for many years to come.

Reference was made to me on this subject, and I was directed to suggest the arrangements which it would be desirable to make, not only for the transference of the people from their old residence to Norfolk Island, but also for their maintenance and accommodation until they could place themselves in a position to provide for themselves. After some delay, all these arrangements were perfected; and a vessel was chartered to bring down the whole of the Pitcairn Islanders, who, in spite of some demur on the part of a few, finally decided to move in a body to their new home; and 194 souls were landed at Norfolk Island in June 1856. The same vessel carried off the last remnants of the convict establishment to Tasmania; and the island was then handed over to its present possessors, with an amount of stock, implements, tools, buildings, &c., which must have contrasted most strongly with their former poverty. The following statement will give you some idea of the favourable position in which the new settlers were placed:—In the first place, every family was provided with a convenient residence, generally well-built of stone. Provisions, sufficient to last till they could gather their first crop, were furnished, as well as seed of various kinds. Clothing, too, was forwarded—all these articles were deposited in well-built dry stores on the island, *in readiness for them on their arrival*. Then, on the island itself, the convict department left for the use of the new comers 1100 sheep, 450 head of cattle, several horses, pigs, poultry, &c.; agricultural implements, carts and drays, harness, tools of all sorts for the different trades, together with all the appliances required. In fact, everything was provided to meet the wants and wishes of the people—the only mistake made, if indeed it can be fairly called a mistake, being that too much was handed over to a community whose wants hitherto had been ministered to with a very sparing hand.

I received in October, 1856, a despatch from the Secretary of State, containing the Order in Council constituting Norfolk Island an establishment separate from the adjacent colonies, and a commission appointing me, as Governor of New South Wales, to be Governor of Norfolk Island. Instructions were also issued to me for my general guidance in the exercise of the large powers necessarily vested in me; the spirit of the instructions being that the people were to be interfered with as little as possible, and that their present social system was to be maintained. I was in hopes of being able to pay a visit to the island at an earlier period of the residence of the present inhabitants; but circumstances prevented this, and it was not till lately that I was in a position to run down to the island, to make myself personally acquainted with the people, and to exercise those powers of enactment of laws, and of appointment of magistrates for their administration, with which I had been invested by Her Majesty. The delay has been rather an advantage than otherwise. It has enabled the people to arrange their own matters according to the best of their own knowledge and ability; and the deficiences exhibited have enabled me to form a more correct idea than I could have done, had I visited them sooner, of the character and amount of assistance and instruction which it may be advisable to afford to them.

Having sailed from Sydney on the 17th September, we made the island early on the morning of the 23rd. The surf was too heavy to allow a boat to land at the settlement; we therefore stood round the island, and I landed at the northern end of the island, at a spot called the Cascades, when I was met by the chaplain, the Rev. G. Nobbs; the chief magistrate, Mr. F. Young; and a large proportion of the adult inhabitants. Having walked across the island to the settlement, a distance of about 3 miles, along a very good road, I took up my quarters at the house of the former commandant, which had been reserved as a government house. The furniture, however, with the exception of a few tables and chairs, had been removed; and I was obliged, for the first night, to trespass upon the kindness of the inhabitants for many matters conducive to my comfort. On the next day I called the inhabitants together in the school-room, and read my commission to them—explaining at the same time the objects which I conceived the Government had in view in establishing them on the island; which objects were, in the first place, their well-being and comfort, and in the second, the perpetuation, so far as circumstances would admit, of their existing social polity.

Having, in the course of my conversation with the chief magistrate, who appeared to be a clear-headed sound judging man, ascertained that the supply of flour and biscuit on the island was exhausted, I decided to run down to Auckland for the purpose of procuring some, and of arranging with a mercantile firm for the purchase of such articles as wool, tallow, hides, which the islanders had to sell—and for the shipment of the stores, of which the inhabitants were in want; the cost of which would be defrayed out of the price of the articles purchased at the island. The time expended upon the voyage to Auckland and back would be sufficient to enable the islanders to make out certain returns which I had called for, explanatory of the state of the different buildings, and of the mode in which they were occupied: it would also afford me time to look carefully over the existing code of laws or regulations, for the purpose of modifying them in such a manner as to adapt them to their changed condition and circumstances.

I accordingly gave directions for the preparation of the returns required, and, having obtained from the chief magistrate a statement of the articles which were required for the use of the settlement, and of the character and amount of the different matters which they wished to dispose of, I embarked on board the Iris on Saturday, 26th September, and we made sail at once for New Zealand. We were driven rather too far to the eastward by westerly winds, but we made the harbour of Auckland on Thursday morning by daybreak.

On landing I received every attention and kindness from Colonel Gore Browne, the governor, and every facility was afforded to my private secretary, to whom I entrusted the negotiation of the arrangements for the supply of stores to the island, and for the purchase of the wool, tallow, and hides, which the islanders had for sale. I was desirous that these arrangements should be considered as a matter of business between the magistrate, as representative of the islanders, and the merchant; and this was satisfactorily completed by an undertaking on the part of the merchant to ship certain stores on board the Iris for the immediate use of the island, and to despatch the remainder in a small schooner within a fortnight, in which schooner the articles which the islanders had for sale would be brought to Auckland, being either purchased by the merchant on his own account, or sold by him on commission; the proceeds of the sale being charged with the cost of the provisions and stores furnished. We were able to complete all our arrangements and to sail for Norfolk Island on Saturday, the 3rd October. Our passage up to the island was more tedious than that down to Auckland; we had light baffling winds from the north-west, and did not make the Island till the morning of the 12th, when, the wind being from the northward, I was able to land at the settlement. The length of my voyage gave me ample time not only to draw up a revised code of laws and regulations, but also to accompany this with a long paper of instructions and advice, both to the magistrates and the people; and as, on landing, I found that all the returns which I had asked for, had been prepared, nothing remained to be done but that I should ascertain the amount of land under cultivation, in order that I might have some idea of the requirements of the people; and that I should explain to the whole body of heads of families the code of laws under which they were to live, with the reasons which had induced me to superadd one or two, of which they had no previous cognizance. The officers of the Iris kindly assisted me, by making a rough measurement of the cultivated land, which was found not to exceed 18 or 19 acres; and, with this return before me, I called a meeting of the inhabitants on Wednesday, 14th October, when all the heads of families, females as well as males, were present.

Having recalled to their recollection the substance of my commission and instructions, which I had read to them at a previous meeting, and which had been entered upon their records, I proceeded to read the laws which I had drawn up, and which were with one or two exceptions, based upon the code which had been handed to me. No objection having been made to any of these, I signed the copy which had been made in their Book of Records, and handed this to the magistrate, to whom I gave a commission under the great seal of the colony; and I also gave commissions as magistrates to his two councillors. I then proceeded to read the paper of instructions and advice which I had drawn up; and, as this will give you a good idea of the present state and prospects of the people, and of my view of the steps which it will be necessary to take in order to enable them to avail themselves of the advantages of their position, I cannot do better than read it to you.

*Instructions and advice addressed to the Chief Magistrate of Norfolk Island.*

The objects of her Majesty's Government in transferring the Pitcairn Islanders to their present residence were:—1st, To put them in a position to maintain their increasing number by their own industry; and, 2nd, To enable them to keep up, so far as the change of circumstances may permit, the peculiar form of polity under which they have hitherto existed as a community.

It will, therefore, be the duty of the chief magistrate, while administering the affairs of the colony during the absence of the Governor, to keep these two objects steadily in view: to see that the labour of the islanders is properly applied to the cultivation of the ground; that a sufficient area is brought under cultivation to supply all the probable wants of the community, so that it may not be necessary to purchase flour or biscuit from the adjacent colonies, and while doing this, to be careful not to sanction any deviations from the principles which, by maintaining a sort of family feeling among the whole of the community, have enabled them to live together in peace and harmony up to the present time.

The rules and regulations which have been submitted by me for the consideration of the community, and which have now been promulgated under the authority vested in me by her Majesty, have been framed in strict accordance with those under which your affairs have hitherto been administered: some few rules have been abrogated as having no relation to the state of things now existing, and one or two have been added, to provide for circumstances contingent upon the position of Norfolk Island in the immediate vicinity of the colonies of Australia and New Zealand. I allude especially to the rule which prohibits the introduction upon the island of spirituous or fermented liquors, except for purposes purely medicinal. The evils which are forced daily upon my notice, as originating from the use, and consequent abuse, of these stimulants, are too great not to make me most anxious to guarantee, if possible, the inhabitants of Norfolk Island from them; and, as none among you have ever been accustomed to the use of these stimulants, it can be no possible hardship that you should be prevented, by legal enactment, from indulging a taste which experience shows too often leads to crime and sin.

It must, however, be obvious to every one that the very altered position in which your are placed must eventually render obligatory many additions to these regulations. Nothing has been said as yet relative to the alienation of land by the Crown, and its transference to individual proprietors; nothing to regulate the admission upon the island of settlers who may wish to become members of your community; nothing to indicate the mode in which the descent of property from parent to children is to be hereafter regulated, &c., &c. These, with several others, are matters which you have hitherto had little occasion to consider: they are questions which will soon be forced upon your attention—they ought not, however, to be hastily dealt with, or to be subjected to the operation of any arbitrary rule the object of which you might be incapable of comprehending. I have, therefore, left them untouched for the present, in order that they might be submitted hereafter to the deliberate consideration of the people themselves, guided only by such advice as the Governor, from his position, and from the more extended means of information at his disposal, might be qualified to give. Some advice upon matters of special interest to the community I shall now proceed to give; and I shall accompany this with such positive instructions to yourself, as chief magistrate, as may tend to facilitate several of the arrangements which must shortly be made.

The present state of matters on Norfolk Island is, I believe, altogether incompatible with its prosperity, or with the comfort and happiness of the people. You appear to be living not on the produce of your own labour, but upon your capital; or rather upon that capital which was handed over to you by the Government, for the purpose of being employed reproductively for your own benefit, and for that of your posterity. The scabby state of the sheep, arising from the impossibility of dressing them properly, may be a sufficient reason for killing them off gradually; but unless steps are soon taken to introduce more of this stock, and for allowing the cattle to increase, the supply of animal food will soon fall short of the wants of the people. The habit which you are acquiring of depending for a large portion of your food, upon a source which is entirely independent of any exertions of your own, must manifestly lead to the introduction of improvident and idle habits, which cannot be too carefully guarded against.

The first thing, therefore, to be done, is to make a positive and marked distinction between public and private property; to give to each head of a family an absolute right of property in a certain amount of land, and to make him a present of a sufficient number of cattle, sheep, &c., to enable him to cultivate that land with advantage, supposing him to exercise the ordinary amount of forethought and industry; when this has been done, an end should be put, *at once and for ever*, to any gratuitous distribution of food, clothing, &c., from public funds, except, perhaps, to those who, from age and infirmity, or mental or bodily incapacity, are unable to maintain themselves.

In order to pave the way for this important change, the chief magistrate will arrange with the heads of families, and with those unmarried persons who may wish to acquire property of their own, for the selection by each of such an amount of land, not in any case exceeding 50 acres, in such a position as may seem to them most advantageous. A rough approximation to the area of a piece of land may be made by stepping round it; and the following table will give the number of paces, each pace being 30 inches, which it will take to include certain areas:—

10 acres will be 1026 paces in circumference, or, the side of a square, which will contain 10 acres, will be 256 paces in length.

20 acres will have a circumference of 1450 paces, and the side of the square will be 368 paces.

30 acres will have a circumference of 1780 paces, and the side of the square will be 445 paces.

40 acres will have a circumference of 2053 paces, and the side of the square will be 516 paces.

50 acres will have a circumference of 2296 paces, and the side of the square will be 569 paces.

Marks should be placed at the corner of these allotments, and properly qualified persons will be sent to make the necessary surveys and plans of the different properties, from which the formal grants will be drawn up and issued, in pursuance of the powers vested in me by her Majesty. Looking, however, to the object which, as I have before stated, the Government had in view in removing the present occupants from Pitcairn to Norfolk Island, I do not think that the grant in fee simple to the settler should be altogether unconditional. I do not think that it would be at all desirable to allow the settler to sell the land to persons unconnected with the island: should anyone wish to leave the island, his property, should he wish to sell it, should first be offered to individual inhabitants, and should none of them be willing to purchase it, the community might be empowered to do so at a valuation.

When the allotments of land have been selected, the following articles may be handed over to each occupant:—

1st, A certain number of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c.

2nd, Such tools and implements, as may be necessary, to enable him to cultivate his land.

3rd, Such an amount of corn, potatoes, &c., as may be necessary to enable him to plant a sufficient area to maintain his family.

The amount of stock should not be too great—a cow or an ox to every ten acres will, I should say, be ample. Each proprietor will put a mark upon his own stock, to enable him to distinguish it from that of his neighbour and from that of the public. These marks should be notified to the chief magistrate, and recorded by him; and, when once established, should not be allowed to be modified or altered. The stock of individual proprietors may be allowed to run upon the unallotted parts of the island *for the present*, but, as it is evident that this unallotted portion will rapidly diminish as fresh families take up grants of land, it will be necessary that each proprietor should take early steps to *fence in* his own land, and to divide it off in such a manner as will enable him to keep his own ground. It is the more necessary that this should be done, as the manure made by the stock will, ultimately, be required for the proper cultivation of the soil. At present this is very rich, but each proprietor will act wisely in looking forward to the period when, in order to obtain proper crops, it will be necessary to apply manure, and in commencing to collect manure for that purpose at once.

When the land and a proper amount of stock have been handed over to different individuals, it must be distinctly understood that nothing is to be drawn by anyone from the public store for his private use without payment for the same at its full *market price*. As no individual settler is in a position to set up a store, it is necessary that a public store should be maintained, at which clothing, provisions, tools, &c., should be kept for sale, a fixed price being placed upon each article so that every person may know what he will have to pay. The establishment of a store will entail the appointment of a storekeeper, to whom the charge of all public stores should be handed over, and who will be held accountable for them. He will have to keep an account against each individual settler, crediting him with any payment, either in money, stock, or produce, and debiting him with the cost of any articles which he may have purchased from the store. The storekeeper may also be the schoolmaster. The salary which he will receive for the *performance* of these duties, together with contingent advantages, will probably be sufficient to enable the community to receive the services of a competent person.

I have said that the chief magistrate should see that the labour of the islanders is properly applied to the cultivation of the ground. It appears to me that, in order to place the community in a position to feed themselves without reference to the adjacent colonies, at least eighty acres of maize should be planted; looking to the calls which may be made upon this crop for other purposes, it would perhaps be better to plant one hundred acres of maize, irrespective of the land appropriated to the growth of potatoes, yams, bananas, &c., and other vegetable products. If then such an amount of land is to be brought under cultivation, the labour of every member of the community should be rendered available towards it; and some check should be imposed upon the prolonged absence of those who, by going away for a time during the preparation of the ground for a crop, do, in point of fact, compel others to do their work. When once the land is given over to individuals, then any check of this kind will be unnecessary, but till then it should be imposed. The present mode of working the ground with the hoe is both dilatory and unsatisfactory. It would be as well, as soon as possible, to introduce the use of the plough. Until this is done, the labour of a large portion of the adult inhabitants will be expended in the production of food, and leaving but little available for the cultivation of articles which will be useful to exchange for the products of other countries. I am not aware, however, that their is any person on the island who knows how to use a plough.

In the same way, the islanders are now placed in possession of buildings, composed of stone, and plastered within and without; yet they are not in a position to carry out any repairs of these houses, as they know not how to burn lime to make mortar to plaster walls and ceilings, &c.; in fact, there are several trades which ought, for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants, to be practised on the island, but of which the present possessors are ignorant. They have wind and water mills, yet for want of a competent millwright and smith they have to grind their corn in hand-mills. They wear shoes—indeed the character of the work they have to do, and the risk of wounding their feet compels them to do so; but they have no man amongst them who can mend, not to say make, a shoe.

How, then, can their immediate and prospective wants be supplied?

With regard to the millwright and smith, I do not think it at all improbable that a competent person might be induced to settle on the island, by the grant of the water and wind mill, subject to a condition that he should grind all the corn of the community at a fixed rate; that is, as in Canada, at a fixed proportion of the quantity brought to the mill—say one twelfth. The same person would be qualified to act as smith for the repair of tools, &c., and as a wheelwright. Were a circular saw attached to the mill wheel, all the timber required for the use of the community might be cut up at a cheap rate.

For the repair of the houses a mason and plasterer will be required; and a shoemaker is also wanted. It may be possible to induce a few persons of this stamp to settle on the island, but beyond these, whose services may be said to be actually indispensable to the comfort and welfare of the inhabitants, I should not be disposed to admit of the introduction of any strangers.

Pending, then, the establishment of some rule as regards this, the chief magistrate will understand that he is not to permit strangers to remain on the island, or to occupy, except for a short visit, any of the public buildings.

There is one point which it is advisable to bring at once under the notice of the people; not with a view to any immediate action, but for the purpose of inducing a careful consideration of the course which it may hereafter be desirable to adopt.

Hitherto the public funds have been adequate to supply the wants of the community. The sale of wool, tallow, hides, &c., has produced a sum sufficient to cover the cost of purchasing clothing, flour, &c.; but this source of revenue will very soon be dried up, and it will be necessary to devise some mode by which those expenses, which are properly chargeable upon the general funds of the community (which expenses must annually increase), may be adequately provided for. I mean such expense as the payment to the chaplain, the storekeeper, the cost of maintaining the roads and public buildings, the salary of the chief magistrate, &c. There are several modes in which this may be done, but I am disposed to think, looking to the peculiar constitution of this society, that the best mode would be to tithe the produce of every kind, and thus to create one fund upon which all their payments would be chargeable.

Since I commenced writing these instructions, I have ascertained, from the reports of the gentlemen whom I requested to inspect the lands under cultivation, that the amount is far less than I had anticipated—that it does not exceed twenty acres; a quantity which, even under the most favourable circumstances, would not be sufficient to provide vegetable food for the population of the island. It would, therefore, be advisable to plant as much more land as could be prepared, while the weather will admit of this being done; but it would be of much more importance that you should take warning by this, and be prepared, in forthcoming years, to meet this want, which can only be done by substituting the plough for the hoe—under these circumstances, it would be desirable that I should, in addition to the mechanics, and others before specified, try to induce a well-qualified agriculturist to settle among you.

These are the principal suggestions which I have to make at present; and I do not think that any positive instructions, save those embodied in the paper, will be required by the chief magistrate. I will conclude, then, by assuring the islanders of the affectionate interest I take in their welfare, and by praying them to remember that all the blessings which they have received are God's gifts, and are to be employed in His service; not necessarily by any special dedication of them, but by striving in everything to do His will, and to walk in His way.

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The character of the laws and regulations for the government of these people, and that of the advice which I gave to them, may appear extraordinary to those who do not consider how much education has done for themselves, and how little qualified they would be to deal with the realities of life were they to be compelled to reason out for themselves, without previous training, all that knowledge which has been handed down from father to son, from generation to generation, each individual throwing in some additional contribution to the general mass, and thus increasing the stock of information which their children will have to draw upon.

If, however, we look to the antecedents of the Norfolk Islanders, we shall find that the capital of knowledge upon which they had to depend, when they started into existence some 60 or 70 years since, was limited to the amount in possession of a common seaman. He, it is true, could read and write, and he was in the possession of the book which contains the record of God's dealings with man: he had, therefore, the means of imparting the most useful of all knowledge, the pearl of great price; and, under God's blessing, he well fulfilled his task. The inhabitants of Norfolk Island are, I believe, without a parallel on the face of the globe: they form a community living in the fear and love of God, and showing their love for Him by obeying His commandments; but as regards the knowledge which has its origin in man's experience, they are very deficient—they are, in point of fact, children, not only in malice, but in understanding; and the object I had in view in giving them the advice which I have just read was to give them man's understanding, to enable them to secure a certain supply of knowledge, with as little as possible of the alloy with which it is too *often* debased.

In their present position, these islanders are exposed to many of the temptations which wealth holds out. This may seem a contradiction, looking to the many matters in which they are deficient; but he who has every want supplied, with but little or no exertion of his own, may be said to be wealthy; and such is now the case with this people. They are in the position of a man who has been placed in possession, without any outlay of capital, of a well-stocked sheep station, the returns from which enable him to purchase everything which he may require. The islanders are able, from the sale of their wool and tallow, to purchase flour and biscuits, as well as clothing. They do not feel the necessity of cultivating the ground in order to supply themselves with bread: they have therefore much spare time on their hands. Their ignorance of what has been done, or is doing, by others, their want of mental training, is a check to the proper employment of this leisure, and there is a great risk that, as "*Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do,*" idleness here may produce some of the evil effects which we see it commonly does elsewhere. Luckily, these unsophisticated people are not, as yet, subjected to the temptations which beset those who dwell amid the busy haunts of men—they have still that brotherly feeling, binding them together as members of the Church of Christ—that feeling which ought to prevail generally, but which is so practically inoperative with us. That love of self, which separates man from his fellows, causing him to turn his eyes inward, and to centre all his feelings and affections upon himself, has as little hold upon the Norfolk Islanders as it has upon any created beings. I thought, however, that I could trace the first symptoms of the disease caused by idleness, in a sort of restlessness, creative of, or rather evidenced by, a desire of change. I trust that, if they are furnished with proper means of instruction and mental training, and provided with full employment for the mind as well as the body, this restlessness, or this morbid state of the mental and bodily energies, will find ample employment in the improvement of Norfolk Island and in the development of its resources. The rapid increase of the population, to the number of which 18 has been added in 16 months, will, by creating fresh wants, and placing more labour at their disposal, for the supply of their wants, induce the islanders to turn their attention to this.

You will probably wish to know something of the appearance and manners of the people who have lately become your neighbours. I am luckily in a position to gratify your wish in one respect, as I am able to place before you photographic pictures of a great number of their people, for which I am indebted to Mr. Moresby, the son of Admiral Moresby, an old and kind friend of the Pitcairns islanders. I think that the effect produced upon you by these pictures will be much the same as that which I *felt* when I saw the originals at a general meeting, when the whole of the adult population was grouped before me, namely, that they are a very good looking race. There are no very striking examples of beauty of face or form; but the general effect is most pleasing, giving the idea that their hearts are at peace within them. Their manners, too, partake of the influence of their internal peace: they are kind, affectionate, simple; thinking no evil themselves—they are trustful, confiding, and unsuspicious of evil from others; they are, in fact, a loving and a loveable people; and I feel that in bringing the peculiarities of their position under your notice, I have enlisted your sympathy for them. Should any occasion arise when something more active than sympathy may be required, I shall have no hesitation in appealing to you for that assistance which, as it has so often been extended to others, will, *I feel sure*, be rendered by the inhabitants of New South Wales to a community so interesting as that of Norfolk Island.

## LAW.

### SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

LAWN V. THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This was an action for breach of a contract to convey certain hay from the Williams River to Morpeth. The declaration alleged that the plaintiff had agreed with the defendants that one of their (the Company's) steamers should, on a particular day, call at a certain wharf, on the Williams River, and fetch from thence to Morpeth sixty-seven bales of hay; the plaintiff undertaking, on his part, that the hay should be ready on the wharf for shipment. The plaintiff, it averred, had done all that was necessary on his part but the steamer had failed to call, and the hay had been consequently spoiled. There were three pleas—first, that defendants had not made the agreement declared upon; secondly, that the hay was not on the wharf ready for shipment; thirdly, that the steamer had been ready to call at the wharf, but that plaintiff had discharged her from the obligation to do so, as he was not himself ready.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dalley for the defendants.

There was no question but that there had been an arrangement between the plaintiff and Mr. Irwin, the company's manager or agent at Morpeth, that the hay should be called for at the time in question. It was clear too that the hay was all ready on the wharf, and that the steamer (the Fenella) being full, passed by without calling. The only question was whether the contract with Irwin was, on the part of the latter, an absolute or a conditional one. According to the plaintiff there was an absolute promise, in the terms declared upon, that the steamer should call. According to Irwin the promise was made conditional upon its being *convenient*. All the hay was lost. Heavy rains set in very shortly after the time in which it was to have been brought away, and all but ten bales was so saturated as to be valueless; but before even these ten bales could be brought away a flood swept away the whole.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages £70.

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BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Therry and a jury of four.

EDWARDS V. GREER AND ANOTHER.

This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of some land and premises in George-street, near the corner of Bathurst-street.

Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Windeyer for the defendants.

The plantiff made out a *prima facie* case, deriving title under a lease from Mr. Charles Cooper, the devisee of the property in dispute, under the late Daniel Cooper's will. The defence was that the plaintiff held under the defendant by a lease of one Mercer's, which had been assigned to him, and from which it appeared that his tenancy would not expire till the 28th June, 1858. The plaintiff having admitted that he paid rent to Mr. Greer, as landlord, it was argued that he could not now dispute his landlord's title. It appeared that Mr. Greer had a lease of the property for ten years, and that under this lease he had sub-let to the plaintiff. Evidence was given in reply by the plaintiff to show that there was an erasure in this lease, and that the date had been altered from 1847 to 1848; but it was not attempted to be proved that the alteration was not in accordance with the truth, or that the lease was not in point of fact entered into in 1848. The defendant himself, however, swore that he knew of no erasure in the lease.

His HONOR summed up, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff by a majority.

FURLONG V. KEELE.

In this case, which was tried yesterday, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff by a majority. Damages £15.

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IN EQUITY.

Before the Primary Judge.

HOLMES (INFANTS) V. TAGGART AND ANOTHER.

His HONOR gave judgment in this case as follows:

In this case William James Holmes and five other infants, his brothers and sisters, the children of Luke and Ann Holmes, are plaintiffs by their next friend, and Eliza Frances Taggart and Ann Holmes, the mother of the infant plaintiffs, are defendants.

James Holmes, the infants' grandfather, made his will and died in the year 1841. By this will he gave all his real and personal estate to John Smith and John Taggart, upon trust, to collect the rents and proceeds thereof, and after payment of his debts and funeral expenses to pay to his daughter-in-law, the defendant Ann Holmes, "£60 yearly during her natural life, payable half-yearly, to be by her applied in rearing and educating her children begotten or thereafter to be begotten by Luke Holmes."

John Smith renounced the real estate, and probate was granted to John Taggart. In the year 1846, the defendant Ann Holmes and her husband Luke Holmes, I do not doubt under the idea that they were absolutely entitled to the annuity of £60, sold it to John Taggart, and by indenture, dated the 25th of May, 1848, assigned it to a trustee for John Taggart in consideration of £600. The trustee is no party to this suit. Luke Holmes died in 1848; there is some mistake as to the exact date, but it must have been after the date of the assignment. John Taggart died in 1850, and since his death the defendant E. F. Taggart has been in possession of the real estates of James Holmes, the original testator, the income of which is more than sufficient to pay the annuity. It is not shown who is the real or personal representative of John Taggart.

The plaintiffs have filed their bill against Ann Holmes and E. F. Taggart, praying that the assignment of the annuity may be cancelled; that a new trustee of the will of James Holmes, and a guardian of the infant plaintiffs, may be appointed; for an account of what has been received by the defendant E. F. Taggart, under the trusts of James Holmes' will, and of the arrears of the annuity unpaid, and that these arrears may be paid to the guardian, and the annuity in future during the life of the defendant Ann Holmes, for the plaintiffs, and for further relief.

The defendant Ann Holmes submits her interest to the Court, and the defendant E. F. Taggart insists that the assignment is valid.

The case was argued by Mr. Cary and Mr. Isaacs, for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Blake for the defendant E. F. Taggart; Mr. Gordon appeared for the defendant Ann Holmes.

Upon these pleadings it is obvious that no question is raised, between the defendants Ann Holmes and E. F. Taggart, on the supposition that the former was absolutely entitled to the annuity. The only question is whether the sale is good as against the infants. That John Taggart bought the annuity, with notice of the clause in the will by which it was created, is plain, for the deed of assignment recites the will. This renders it necessary to consider only two points, whether the bequest creates a trust for the infants, and if so to what extent; for if it creates a trust, the defendant Ann Holmes had no power to sell the annuity at all, and more especially to a trustee under the will which gave it to her, and who had full notice of the trust.

On the plaintiffs' side it was contended that the will created a trust of the whole annuity for the infants; on the side of the defendant E. F. Taggart that there was no trust created for the infants, but that the terms of the bequest only pointed out the motive for giving the annuity to Ann Holmes. Many cases were cited on both sides in which, under different forms of words, bequests were held to belong to the one or the other class of cases. The following are a few of the most important:—Wetherell v. Wilson, 1 Kearn, 80; Hammond v. Nearne, 1 Swanston, 35; Thorpe v. Owen, 2 Hare, 607; Benson v. Witham, 5 Simons, 22; Hadow v. Hadow, 9 Simons, 438.

In the case of Hammond v. Nearne, dividends were directed to be paid to the testator's niece, for and towards the maintenance, education, and bringing up of her children, and after their coming of age it was to go over. She had no children, and she was held to be entitled to the dividends for herself. This does not decide the point in question in the present case, but it shows that under that bequest the niece was not a bare trustee for her children. So here, Ann Holmes would not be a bare trustee of the interest of the annuity not disposed of. In the case of Hadow v. Hadow, two-thirds of the testator's residuary estate was given to trustees for his children at 21, and he directed that, till the shares should be payable, the income should be paid to his wife *to be applied* for the maintenance of the children. It was held that the wife was entitled to the income, she maintaining the infant children.

In Wetherell v. Wilson the bequest was of the interest of a fund, the better to enable the legatee to maintain his children. Here a trust was held to be created for the children, and that the income did not pass under an assignment by the legatee of all his property for the benefit of his creditors. This appears to have gone further than any other case in favour of the children.

In Thorp v. Owen the gift was to the widow for her life, that she might support herself and her children *according to her discretion*; and for that purpose it was admitted by counsel on both sides that there was a trust for the children, but the Court decided differently, thinking that there was no way for it to ascertain what interest the children could take under such a trust. In the case before me there is no such difficulty.

Of all the cases, that of Hadow v. Hadow is most like the present, and though not exactly the same, yet strongly fortifies the rule established by former cases.

I gather from these and other cases the following rule:—That if there is no uncertainty in the objects of the beneficial bequest, in the subject of it, or the mode of application, and the testator, by words or implication, shows that the objects of it are, at all events, to take a benefit, a trust is created. In the present case, the objects of the bounty are the children of the defendant Ann Holmes, and her husband, Luke Holmes; the subject, the annuity of £60; and the mode of application, the rearing and educating these children (a trust which the Court can execute, and must, therefore, hold to be sufficiently certain), and the words "*to be applied*" appear to me clearly to point out and order that the children are to be reared and educated out of this annuity, without any power to any person to withhold the funds. A trust being thus created, what is the extent of it? The annuity is given to Ann Holmes for her life; the trust is only to *rear and educate* the children. Now, if she could properly rear and educate the children on £20 a year, the remaining £40 would belong to her—the trust would have been performed. So if she should outlive the rearing and educating the children, she would be entitled to the annuity beneficially during the remainder of her life; the trust for the children would have been performed, and it may be that no other person could claim the trust fund against the trustee, [illegible] ject of the testator's bounty, which I think it does.

During what time then are the children to receive this benefit? That is what is meant by rearing and educating. I do not think it is necessary for the Court to say, in particular instances, when a child is reared or when education is to cease. The law has pointed out its limits. Rearing includes (especially in this case, where the trustee is not bound to maintain the children) maintenance during a state of dependency on the parents, so that the trust is to maintain and educate the children till they are emancipated from the parents' control, and have become independent citizens; till they attain 21. Should, however, an infant daughter marry, it can hardly be said that the trust for her maintenance and education ought to continue after that event, unless the will had expressly said that it should so continue, as till she should attain 21, which it has not. I, therefore, think that the defendant Ann Holmes was a trustee of the annuity, upon trust, to maintain the children as to sons, until they should respectively attain 21, and as to daughters until they should respectively attain that age or marry, and subject thereto that she held it for her own use and benefit. She, therefore, had no right to assign it, as she did, to John Taggart, but her assignment must at least in his suit be held to bind her own interest. The assignment, for anything shewn to the contrary, operated at law. The deed was executed by Luke Holmes, and acknowledged by the defendant Ann Holmes, before an officer competent for that purpose, and it contains apt words of assignment. I observe that the object of the suit is not confined to the setting aside the assignment and relief in respect of the annuity, though no doubt that is the principal object of it. It asks for an account of the rents of James Holmes' estate received by the defendant E. F. Taggart, and the appointment of a trustee of his will.

It does not appear from the pleadings or evidence who is the trustee under James Holmes' will at present. It is probably the heir-at-law of John Taggart, so that, in his absence, I do not see how I can appoint a trustee in his place. It may be that the case comes within the Trustee Act. If so, an application can be made under it.

As to the account against the defendant, E. F. Taggart, that must depend upon this—whether the plaintiffs have any claim against her. Now, if they have been properly maintained and educated, they have not, and then no account can be demanded. Such is my view of the merits of the case, and had it been shown in the pleadings and proved, that the defendant E. F. Taggart had become entitled to the annuity under John Taggart, I would have declared her to be so entitled, subject to the plaintiff's claim for maintenance and education; or if the person, whoever he may be, who is entitled to the annuity under John Taggart, had been a party, I would have made a like decree in his favour; but having nothing before me to show who takes the annuity under John Taggart, I can do nothing but order the bill to stand over, with liberty to make the person entitled to the annuity under John Taggart a party, or with liberty to amend so as to show that E. F. Taggart is such person. The objection for want of parties not being taken by the defendants, this will be without costs.

Having stated what my view of the merits of the case is, I may as well state what decree I should have made if the claim of the defendant E. F. Taggart to the annuity had been made out, as should she be, in fact, entitled, it may save further litigation.

I should, through the Master, have appointed a receiver of the annuity and (subject to argument on the part of the mother,) a guardian of the children. There would have been an enquiry if the infant plaintiffs had been properly maintained and educated, according to the situation in life of their parents, and if so there would have been no account of past payments of the annuity. There would have been a reference as to future maintenance, and the receiver would have been ordered to pay the amount to the guardian, out of the annuity, and the remainder to E. F. Taggart. I could have done nothing towards the appointment of a trustee of James Holmes' will, for the present trustee, the heir-at-law or devisee of John Taggart, is not before the Court. The accountability of the defendant E. F. Taggart, in respect of the rents received by her, would have depended upon whether the plaintiffs have been properly maintained, and be matter for further directions. I should have ordered the defendant Ann Holmes, and E. F. Taggart as entitled to the annuity, through a breach of trust, to pay the plaintiffs' cost of suit.

SEGERSON V. LODER AND OTHERS.

The argument was heard in this case upon certain exceptions to the reports of the commissioners of par-

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tion, for dividing properties left by the will of one Segerson, deceased.

Mr. Blake appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Cary and Mr. Gordon for the defendant.

His Honor reserved judgment.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,
Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of November, A.D. 1857.

After the disposal on any day of the causes on that day's list in the Jury Court, or where there shall be no cause then for trial in that Court, the Presiding Judge may proceed to try any cause or causes for trial on that day in the Banco Court.

(Signed) ALFRED STEPHEN,
J. N. DICKINSON,
R. THERRY.

BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.

BANCO COURT.—Montefiore and others v. Webb; Quail v. Harris; Heugh and another v. The Australasian Steam Navigation Company; Wilson, official assignee, v. Pope; Wilson, official assignee, v. Beattie; Jones and others v. Swan.

## INSOLVENT COURT.
TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

Certificates of discharge were granted, without opposition, on the usual affidavits to Walter George Mason, Henry Moss, Frederick Henry Osmond, Edward Gregory, Patrick Keating, and James Baxter Cuthbertson.

In the estate of Martin Guest, a certificate meeting. Caveat having been lodged, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday next.

In the Estate of David Lawrence Levy, an adjourned certificate meeting. His Honor overruled the objections which had been filed, and granted a certificate.

In the estate of George Lea Wilson, an adjourned certificate meeting. The Chief Commissioner refused upon the following grounds, to grant a certificate: 1. That insolvent had contracted debts without reasonable or probable expectation of ability to meet them. 2. That he had not made a full and fair disclosure of his estate and assets; and 3. That he had drawn bills upon a firm not in existence ("Freshwater and Co., of George-street, Sydney")—the person named Freshwater being only the agent or servant of insolvent and others as trustees of the property of another firm.

SURRENDER.

John Smith, of Sussex-street South, Sydney, accountant. Liabilities, £89 3s. 9½d. Assets—value of personal property £12; outstanding debts, £14 16s.: total £26 16s. Deficit £62 7s. 9½d. Mr. Morris official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, November, 25.—James N. Shuttleworth, adjourned special, for examination, 11. George Lee, single, half-past 12. In the matter of the appointment of new trustee in Alexander M'Lean's estate, adjourned special, 2.

Thursday, 26.—Patrick Hanlon, third, 11. Robert Stobo, second, half-past 11. John Martin, special under a Judge's order for examination, 12. Jean A. Guion, special for proof of debt, 1.

Friday, 27.—William Thompson, adjourned single, 11. Alexander Flood, third, 12. John V. de Polder, second, half-past 12. Frederick A. Poole, single, 1. *At Maitland:* William Parsons, third, 11.

## CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. Elliott, Captain Scott, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Shoobert.

Eight persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets: one, being a noted character, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, and the rest to pay 10s. each, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Joseph Ward, taken into custody as a person of unsound mind and unsafe to be allowed at large, was, upon the statement of Dr. Rutter, the Police Surgeon, required to give sureties to be of good behaviour, or, in default thereof, to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Adolphus Conlon, whose wife prayed the protection of the Court from threatened violence, which she feared he would otherwise inflict, was required to enter into recognizances with two sureties to keep the peace for six months, or otherwise to be imprisoned until the next sitting of the Quarter Sessions. A like order was made in respect of Philip Carlin, who was brought before the Bench under similar circumstances in regard to his wife.

Robert Hayes, charged with having on the 17th October deserted from the 11th Regiment, for which offence he was apprehended at Scone, and brought to

John Williams, who yesterday was convicted, under another name, of having committed an assault, for which he was sentenced to pay £5 or to be imprisoned three months, was now charged with having, on the 17th ultimo, unlawfully deserted from the 11th Regiment. An order was made for his delivery to the military authorities on the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

Two persons were convicted of having made use of obscene language in a public place, and were each sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours; another was subjected to a like penalty for having made use of insulting language calculated to lead to a breach of the peace.

Thomas Fraser was brought before the Court by constable M'Hardy, charged with having assaulted Jane M'Cann. Complainant deposed that she is a widow, but resided with defendant as his wife; yesterday he struck her in the mouth a blow which both cut her lip and knocked her down. Dr. Rutter deposed that he yesterday dressed a wound in complainant's upper lip, which she said was produced by a blow; the lip was completely severed, and will be disfigured for life; he found also a contused wound on her head. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour one month.

Patrick Murray was charged with larceny. Adam Houlsby, of Miller's Point, shipwright, deposed, that while at work yesterday on the Baltic wharf, he missed his coat and vest; he made inquiry, and the prisoner was pointed out to him; he followed him; came up with him near the market; found in his possession the missing garments, and took them from him; they are worth about 20s.; he gave information to the police which led to prisoner's apprehension by constable Banks. To be imprisoned with hard labour three calendar months.

Robert Cox, butcher, was, on the prosecution of Inspector Read, found guilty of having unlawfully carried newly slaughtered meat without a sufficient and proper covering, in violation of the Police Act, and was sentenced to pay 10s. penalty, with 2s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Elizabeth Jane Hitchcock, found guilty of having carried nightsoil from a privy to be cast into an open drain in Campbell-street and Hay-street, was sentenced to pay a penalty of £5, with 31s. costs, or to be imprisoned seven days.

George Graham and Nathaniel Pawsey were severally prosecuted by the Inspector of Nuisances for having suffered night soil to remain upon their respective premises, thereby causing nuisance after having received twenty-four hours' notice to remove it. They were found guilty, and sentenced to pay, each, a penalty of 15s., with 2s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned three days. These cases were conducted by Mr. Templeton, the City Solicitor.

A considerable time was occupied in trying a bastardy case. Elizabeth Taylor sued John Shea, described as of Penrith, farmer, for a maintenance for a male child to which in October last she gave birth, and of which she alleged that defendant is the father. About two years ago complainant resided with her parents, neighbours of the defendant; as he was coming to Sydney with a team he was requested to bring complainant, then about twelve years of age, under his protection; he consented, and on the road that intimacy commenced which resulted in this prosecution; how long she remained in Sydney was not stated, but on her return home their intercourse continued, until some time in January last, when it was discovered by her father; she had soon after to leave home, and had been since subsisting upon the benevolence of persons upon whom she had no claim. Defendant denied the paternity, but the corroborative evidence adduced for the complainant was too strong to be set aside by a mere denial. To pay 15s. a week for twelve months, with £2 4s. 6d. costs.

MR. GEORGE WILSON.—In consideration of the late disastrous wreck of the Catherine Adamson, several settlers of the Windsor district, who had been relying on Mr. George Wilson's importation of horses to improve the already good stock about here—knowing how severely his loss must have been felt by him, have suggested that a subscription be raised to enable him to return to England for the purpose of purchasing more horses. Mr. John Hoskisson, of Clifton, has signified his intention of heading the list with £50, and the stockholders in and about Windsor have expressed their willingness to follow his example—if the movement should meet Mr. George Wilson's approbation.

## PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

### GREAT TRUNK LINES OF RAILWAY.
REPORT.

THE Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed on the 26th August, 1857, to consider and report on the most advisable plan to secure the formation in this colony of the Great Trunk Lines of Railway North, South, and West, have carefully considered the subject referred to them, and have agreed to the following report:—

1. In the course of their investigation, your committee have ascertained that, from the effect of heavy rains, and a variety of causes, the great trunk lines of thoroughfare are in a deplorable state, and that the revenue of the colony has materially suffered from the difficulty and expense of transmitting dutiable goods into the interior. Fully aware that the future prosperity and well-being of New South Wales must depend, in a great measure, upon the facility of internal communication, your committee have carefully considered as to whether such communication could be rendered more profitable to the colony, if formed of macadamised road, of tram-road, of plank road, or of railway; and your committee are of opinion, that by no other means than the last named could the resources of the colony be equally well developed, or its future prosperity ensured. They are led to this conclusion by the evidence which has been taken before them, and they would particularly refer to that of Mr. Whitton, Chief Engineer of Railways, as strongly confirmatory of their views on this point.

2. Having examined a number of gentlemen connected with the monetary interests of the colony, your committee find that it would be impossible, in addition to the present public debt, to raise a sufficient sum by loan for the construction of the Great Trunk lines of Railway. This indisposition to lend money on the security that can be offered by the colony, by no means arises from any doubt as to its sufficiency, but rather from the uncertainty which prevails as to the total amount which the local Government and Legislature will be prepared to sanction; and in the absence of any legislative assurance on this head, capitalists are naturally unwilling to purchase debentures, to the continually recurring issue of which they see no termination. The small amount that might have been applicable from colonial resources is no longer likely to be available, in consequence of the recent determination of the banks to allow five per cent. interest upon sums deposited for twelve months; and even were it possible to obtain from foreign capitalists such an amount as would be necessary, your committee, for many reasons, doubt whether such a step would be advisable; for already the colonists are taxed to the extent of nearly £60,000 per annum, to provide for interest upon money borrowed for the construction of railways, in addition to the receipts over working expenses; and any great extension of this mode of thoroughfare, on the system upon which it is at present conducted, would necessitate so large an increased taxation as would probably diminish unaided immigration. And lastly, because that policy must be objectionable which taxes the entire community to pay interest upon money borrowed and expended for the advantage of any particular district. Entertaining these views, your committee have found themselves in the difficult position of either abandoning the idea altogether, or of devising some other feasible and economical mode of constructing the proposed railway works.

3. Your committee are aware of the plan adopted in the United States, and in some of the British American colonies, of ceding the public lands to private companies, so as to form an inducement for the necessary large expenditure incident upon the construction of railways; but, while recognising the advantages of the scheme, and which embodies the principle to which your committee attach much importance, viz.—that of making local sacrifices for the attainment of local advantages, still there might be drawbacks to its successful prosecution in this colony, such as the creation of a Land Jobbing Company, and the consequent antagonism that might arise in the Government sales of land.

4. Your committee, however, refer your honorable House with much satisfaction to the suggestions contained in the valuable evidence of Mr. J. J. Falconer, in answer to questions 15 to 23 inclusive. The chief features of the plan submitted by him being these:—The railways to be constructed by a joint-stock company, instead of by the Government, a bonus being given, in the shape of a remission order, for the purchase of Crown lands in a certain proportion to the subscribed capital of the company.

5. Your committee are of opinion that the adaptation of some such system is free from all the objections that could be urged against the construction of [illegible] mode. It will cause the work to be effected by private companies, instead of by the Government; it will not, by the creation of a large national debt, induce a heavy taxation upon the community; it will compel each district to contribute directly to the advantages it will locally derive; it will probably form a large body of European shareholders, who will have a direct interest in the prosperity of the colony; it will induce competition in the purchase of the waste lands; and, finally, will, your committee are led to believe, lead to a greatly increased immigration.

6. In order to carry out these views, your committee beg to offer the following recommendations:—That surveys of the main trunk lines of railway, with sections, plans, and specifications, should be prepared by the Government, with as little delay as possible, together with estimates of probable cost; and that the following inducements be offered to private companies to construct such lines as may then be determined upon. A bonus of 25 per cent. of the estimated cost of the line, including rolling stock and necessary appliances, by a remission in the purchase of Crown lands, situate within fifty miles of either side of the railway to be constructed; such purchase to be made in conformity with the regulations in force for the time being. The certificates entitling the company to such remission to be granted rateably on the completion of each ten miles of railway. A grant in fee simple, to the parties undertaking the construction of the line, of any Crown land (not exceeding one hundred yards in width) through which the railway may pass, with an additional cession of such Crown lands as may be needed from time to time for the construction of stations, sidings, and workshops.

7. And in consideration of these advantages, that the company shall construct a single permanent way, the which it would be their direct interest to form as substantially as possible, as the management and maintenance would remain with themselves—that they should lay down a single line of rail through the entire distance; together with sidings and stations, where required. The rails to be of the weight of 75 lbs. to the yard; the bridges to be simply, but well and substantially, constructed, either of stone, brick, or of indigenous woods of the country; and the stations to be plainly built, either of wood or iron. That the railways be so constructed and provided for by the Company as to admit of a speed of at least fifteen miles an hour; the gradients nowhere to exceed one in fifty, nor the curves to be of a smaller radius than thirty chains, so as to admit of an increased speed being adopted whenever the extended traffic on the line should appear to render it advisable; the party undertaking the construction to be bound to complete it within a certain time, and the whole of the works to be under the supervision of an officer appointed by the Government, and subject to his approval. The railway itself to be the permanent property of the company, on condition only of its being kept in a state of perfect repair, and in constant operation. The rates of charges and time of departure of trains to be submitted to the approval of the Government; and the rates of profit are to be limited to a maximum of fifteen per cent. per annum; any surplus beyond this rate to be applied in the improvement of the line, and increased accommodation of the public. The company should be bound to import not less than five adult male labourers, or mechanics, for each mile of railway undertaken, the Government engaging to allow to the company the sum of ten pounds upon the introduction of each statute adult. Your committee attach much importance to this last condition, considering it most desirable, in the undertaking extensive works of this nature, that the ordinary industrial pursuits of the colony should be interfered with as little as possible by the withdrawal of the ordinary supply of labour.

8. Your committee are of opinion, that upon the foregoing terms, and with the before-mentioned concessions, English capitalists would be induced to undertake the construction of the great trunk lines of railway from Campbelltown to Albury, from Parramatta to Bathurst, and thence on to Wellington, and from Maitland to Murrurundi, and thence on to Armidale; thus providing, for all the principal districts of the colony, a cheap and regular means of communication.

9. Your committee have not thought it necessary to make any allusion to the establishment of railway communication in the Moreton Bay district, in consequence of the early prospect of the separation of that portion of the colony from New South Wales proper.

10. Your committee would suggest, that should such a scheme as that alluded to be adopted it would be advisable to relinquish, to any companies undertaking the works, such lines of railway as are at present in existence under the before-mentioned engagements, and upon the condition that they pay to the Government an interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum upon the value of the existing railways, at the time of the same being handed over to them.

11. Your committee earnestly recommend the foregoing scheme to the attentive consideration of your honorable House, believing that it would be impossible to devise any mode of constructing our great arteries of communication cheaper to the State, more advantageous to the community—as not increasing debt or taxation—or more satisfactory to the public, in causing each district to contribute equitably towards its communication with the capital; while, at the same time, a large amount of the public revenue would be freed from the calls now made upon it, and be rendered capable of contributing in a greater degree to other and important works of public improvement, and to the general welfare of the community.

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, Chairman.
Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 20th November, 1857.

THE LATE STORM.—We learn that the storm on Monday last, which was attended in the northern parts of Sydney by torrents of rain, was accompanied in the southern parts of the city, at Newtown, and Cook's River by hailstones, varying from the size of marbles to that of walnuts, which fell in large quantities with fearful violence, and did much damage to the gardens and orchards in that direction, particularly those with a west and south-west exposure, from which direction the storm approached; and although its greatest violence did not last above ten minutes, it left large numbers of fruit trees, and large quantities of vegetables, a complete wreck. The hailstones, in places where they had lodged in large numbers, remained for several hours after the storm.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual public meeting of the Sydney East Branch of the Australasian Wesleyan Missionary Society was on Monday evening held in Bourke-street Chapel. The Rev. J. G. Millard having invoked the Divine blessing upon their proceedings, Captain Williams, of the La Hogue, was called upon to take the chair, and in a few brief pertinent remarks opened the business of the meeting. The Rev John Eggleston, general secretary for the Australasian Missions, read the report, in which the committee express gratitude to God for the continued success of the gospel in the fields of labour occupied by the missionaries of this Society, and give a brief view of the statistics of the various districts. In *New Zealand*, Auckland district, are 10 English and 35 Maori chapels, 7 English and 75 Maori other preaching places, 13 English and 1 Maori missionaries, 278 English and 1667 Maori communicants. 26 English and 168 Maori on trial for admission, 362 English and 2092 scholars, 1,296 English and 3975 Maori attendants on public worship; and in the Wellington district are (the returns including both English and native) 28 chapels, 25 other preaching places, 6 missionaries, 618 church members, 9 on trial, 1236 scholars, and 3,172 attendants on public worship.—*Friendly Islands:* In Tonga are 106 chapels, 6 missionaries, 6 native assistant missionaries, 6215 in church union, 377 on trial for membership, 6164 scholars, and 15,368 attendants on public worship; and at Samoa are 35 chapels, 1 missionary and 1 native assistant, 400 members, and 500 attendants on public worship. The missionaries earnestly request a reinforcement of at least three men—one for Vavau, one for Tonga, and the third for Samoa.—*Fejee Islands:* 164 chapels, 255 other preaching places, 9 missionaries, 10 native assistants, 132 catechists, 5842 members, 2677 candidates on trial for membership, 20,185 scholars, and 54,281 attendants on public worship. There has been an increase during the year of 14,000 professing Christians, and of 40 chapels and 67 other preaching places; and a request was forwarded by the John Wesley for ten additional missionaries. At Rotumah are 207 members and 13 on trial, 721 scholars, and 1206 attendants on public worship. In conclusion, the report appeals with confidence to the Christian public for a continuance of their support. "No missions have been more eminently successful than the fields entrusted to the Australasian Conference by the British churches. The work is still spreading rapidly. Men are wanted; means will be required. These open doors should be entered. Strangled widows, bloody wars, cannibal feasts, ravaged and desolated villages, and dying souls, appeal to our sympathies and demand our interposition. Let us come up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty, that 'His way may be known upon earth, His saving health among all nations.'" The total income of the Society last year was £9032 14s. 9d.; the expenditure being £10,839 15s. 8d., of which this branch contributed £306 12s. 8d. The Rev. W. J. Davis, missionary from the Friendly Island, moved the first resolution: "That the report now read be received, and that this meeting records its devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the past and present success of the missions in New Zealand, the Friendly Islands, and Feejee;" and in doing so described the success of the mission with which he is immediately connected by drawing a comparison in which, thirty years ago, they were found by the Rev. J. Thomas, the father of that mission, and that in which they are now found, physically, as well as mentally and morally; where fortresses were, places of worship have been erected; where war and enmity reigned, harmony and concord prevail; the people are of one heart and of one mind. The work has altogether been most successful, so much so that not a heathen is to be found in all King George's dominions. The Rev. Charles Creed seconded the motion, and spoke of the success of the missions as evidenced in the altered condition of New Zealand, where not a tribe professedly heathen is now to be found—not that all the inhabitants are Christians, but are more or less under the influence of Christianity and acknowledge that their improved circumstances are attributable to the preaching of the gospel. Many times has he heard them say "It is not by your swords or your muskets that you (the English) have conquered us, but by this word," referring to the New Testament translated into their own tongue. Many of them are not only rescued from barbarism and poverty, but are to a great extent civilised, and in the enjoyment of temporal competence. He had known many New Zealanders distinguished alike by their consistent lives and their triumphant deaths. A young man, a native of Feejee, who accompanied the Rev. J. Waterhouse in his visit to the colony, next addressed the meeting. When quite a child, the village in which his parents resided was attacked by a party from another locality, on which occasion the village was sacked and burnt, and he and his mother were almost the sole survivors of the destruction. He described the hostile feeling with which he first heard the gospel, the inquietude he suffered until he embraced its truths, under a sermon by Mr. Waterhouse from the words, "Where their worm dieth not and their fire is not quenced;" and "now (he said) it is as if the morning grew." He spoke of his country, the ignorance and wickedness of the people, and besought "the chiefs who have the means (his hearers) to send them more missionaries, to pity poor Feejee, and leave them without an excuse that they have no teachers to show them the way of life."—The Rev. J. Waterhouse moved, "That the importance of maintaining our present stations in efficiency, and of entering upon the new fields inviting enterprise, should induce increased prayer to God that agents may be raised up, and enlarged liberality, that they may be sustained." The rev. gentleman impressed upon the meeting the necessity for acting upon the resolution before them, by a reference to the state of the mission with which he is connected—that of Feejee—where every Sabbath they had no fewer than 419 congregations to supply with the ordinances of religion, and where, though they were to have the increased staff of missionaries named by the district meeting, each would have no fewer than 3000 professing Christians under his care. The awful state of Feejee was depicted in most impressive terms, and the dangers to which even latterly the missionaries there have been exposed were graphically set before the meeting. The Rev. J. Watsford seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously passed. The Rev. W. Clarke moved, "That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the committee and collectors for their services during the past year; and that the following be the committee and officers for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Ayres, Bradley, Cowlishaw, Dent, Harris, Hayes, Houlding, G. Hutchinson, W. Hutchinson, Iredale, Jesson, W. Kippax, Munce, Perry, Robins, and Slade; treasurer, the superintendent of the circuit; secretary, Mr. Dowsett." The motion was seconded by the Rev. T. W. Mayne, and unanimously carried. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting concluded with prayer by the Rev. J. Eggleston. The collections at the sermons on Sunday and at this meeting amounted to upwards of £45, besides the contents of several missionary boxes amounting to £16 19s. Another meeting of the same society was held last evening, at the York-street Chapel. The chair was taken by Mr. G. W. Allen. The report was read by the Rev. Mr. Millard. Speeches were delivered by the Reverends Messrs. Cuthbertson, Walter Davis, Robert Vandertrist, Joseph Waterhouse, and Hessell. A native missionary from Rotumah was introduced to the meeting and spoke in his own language—his speeches being interpreted by Mr. Waterhouse. The attendance was exceedingly good considering the unfavorable state of the weather.

MISKA HAUSER.—This talented musician, we understand, has been invited to visit Sydney prior to his departure for Europe, and may be expected from Melbourne per next steamer. During the absence of Miska Hauser, we hear, he has produced several compositions of his own. A Grand Concerto" in three parts, a "Scotch Fantasia," &c., &c. We feel assured that he will not regret his last and temporary visit to this city.

RAILWAY TOLLS.—In our issue of yesterday's date we stated the estimated increase upon railway tolls as six hundred and thirty-five per cent., or upwards of sevenfold. The error into which we have in this case fallen has arisen from an alteration in the manner in which the Railway Revenue is now returned to the Treasury, the gross, instead of the net, receipts being placed on the estimates and a vote of the Legislature taken for the working expenses.

EXCHANGE BALL.—The gas fittings at the Exchange were tried yesterday evening, in preparation for the forthcoming ball, and were found to be complete. We understand that the following invitations have been issued by the committee, viz., to his Excellency the Governor-General, family, and suite; the Judges and their families; the Members of the Cabinet and their families; the President of the Council and Mrs. Plunkett; the Speaker of the Assembly and Lady Cooper; the Mayor and Mrs. Thornton; the Foreign Consuls and their families; and the military and naval officers.

THE TASMANIAN LAND BILL.—This measure was still before the Assembly. The principle of selling the lands on credit has been affirmed by the House. The particular clause involving this provision was the 23rd, and it excited considerable discussion. The *Mercury* says, "After the debate was fairly opened, it soon became evident that the credit system would be adopted, as it was eventually adopted by a majority of more than two to one. So far as liberality in payment of land is concerned, our regulations will outstrip those of any other colony. For town lots—suburban being struck out of the bill and included under this head—it is proposed to require 25 per cent. cash, 25 per cent. at twelve months, 25 per cent. at twenty-four months, and the remaining 25 per cent. at thirty-six months date from the day of purchase. Agricultural and pastoral lands are to be sold on a credit of eight years. This is the principle adopted by the House; and there need be no fear of its being shaken. We sincerely trust that the most sanguine expectations of those who so strongly supported the principle will be more than realised by the result.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH.—The Earl of Fife has fitted up a temporary chapel at Corriemulzie, under license from the Bishop of Aberdeen, for the accommodation of his lordship's household, and of such residents in the neighbourhood as may wish to attend service there. Bishop Sather officiated in the chapel on Sunday, August 9th, assisted by the Rev. Charles Woolls, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, Lord Fife's chaplain.—*Scotch Paper.*

ASSENT TO BILL.—Her Majesty has been pleased to assent to the bill passed by our Legislature, entitled, "An Act to give relief to persons having claims against the Government of New South Wales," which was reserved for Her Majesty's assent, on 12th February last.

LICENSED AUCTIONEERS.—A meeting of justices was yesterday held for the consideration of applications for auctioneers' licenses for the ensuing year. Present: Mr. Elliott, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Burnell, Mr. Ray, Captain M'Lean, Mr. Joy, and Mr. Lord. Those applicants who were in attendance were granted licenses, and to give an opportunity for the attendance of those who were absent yesterday, the meeting adjourned until twelve o'clock on Friday next.

SERIOUS FIRE IN BRISBANE-STREET, LAUNCESTON.—A fire broke out a little after nine o'clock on Friday night, in the back premises of Messrs. Dowling, Swain, and Co., and rapidly extended along the whole distance to the substantial brick store of Mr. Corbett, at the rear of his shop, and here the high parapet wall and the galvanised iron roof happily arrested the further progress of the fire. The whole of the wooden buildings in the rear of the Savings' Bank, and premises of Messrs. Allen, Marsh, and Co., are destroyed. The shop of the latter firm was indeed in imminent peril for some time, and large quantities of goods were removed in consequence. The wind, which blew with considerable violence, wafted large flakes of fire to a great distance beyond the scene of destruction; fragments of burnt woollen goods were carried over the Windmill-hill. In about two hours the fire was almost exhausted. Had it got hold of the front buildings in Brisbane-street, the destruction of property would have been immense. The fire originated in the back store belonging to Messrs. Dowling and Co., but how the ignition took place is unknown. There was no fireplace in that part of the premises. The building was filled with a valuable stock of general woollen and drapery goods. The loss by this fire is very heavy, probably £15,000. The stock destroyed on Messrs. Dowling and Swain's premises is valued at £10,000, either actually destroyed by fire or rendered unsaleable by water and injury in removal. The store containing them was not insured. A store containing goods was also destroyed on Messrs. Allen and Marsh's premises, and Messrs. Fish and Corbett have both sustained loss, either by removal of goods or by water. Messrs. Dowling, Swain, and Co.'s stock destroyed was insured in the Liverpool and London and Tasmanian offices; Messrs. Allen and Marsh's in the Imperial Office, for the amount destroyed, £5000.—*Launceston Examiner.*

## PARRAMATTA.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NOVEMBER 21.—LECTURE.—Mr. Hawkins, M.A., delivered a lecture on last Wednesday evening at the School of Arts upon the properties of atmosphere. The lecturer commenced by saying that he must content himself for the evening with explaining the physical properties of the atmosphere, and that he would not touch upon the other branches of his subject, viz., meteorology and the mechanical application of these properties. The atmospheric transparent fluid which surrounds the earth and accompanies it in its annual motion round the sun was, until the close of the last century, regarded as an elementary or simple substance, *i. e.*, one not composed by the chemical or mechanical mixture of other substances, and it is to recent improvements in the science of chemistry that we are indebted for the knowledge that it is a compound, consisting chiefly of two gases—oxygen and nitrogen, but united with a small portion of carbonic acid gas, and still smaller portions of everything capable of existing in a gaseous state; it likewise holds in mechanical admixture a small and variable quantity of aqueous vapour. The proportions of oxygen to nitrogen in the air is as one to four; these proportions are always maintained in the atmosphere, but oxygen, on the other hand, is so universally diffused throughout nature, that it has been calculated that it composes one-third of the known crust of the earth. Respiration and combustion consume large quantities of oxygen, and produce a large amount of carbonic acid gas; as, for instance, a close room containing a large fire, or a crowded assembly, and it is the undue proportion of carbon which makes such places so unhealthy. And how is the balance preserved? by the beautiful arrangement, that the carbonic acid thus formed is made to be the food of the vegetable world.

The lecturer went on to speak of the general properties.—The first which air possesses in common with all other bodies, is *extension or magnitude;* what is its precise extent we do not know, but various considerations seem to shew that it ceases altogether under the height of one hundred miles, and most probably under that of fifty.

*Impenetrability.*—This certainly seems a strange term as applied to air, but it is as surely one of its properties, as it is the property of wood or water; air and any other substance cannot occupy exactly the same space at the same time. The third property of air is *compressibility:* this is a property common to all bodies, in a greater or less degree; all solids are compressible by mechanical means, and fluids also, but the latter very slightly; on the contrary, gases are exceedingly compressible, so much so that air has been made to occupy a space one thousand times less than that which it filled in its natural state.

*Expansibility and Elasticity* of Air.—All bodies expand under the influence of heat, and contract when cooled—water, however, the lecturer mentioned as a most remarkable exception, at least as regards its contraction. As it cools it diminishes in volume, and therefore increases in weight until it reaches seven degrees above freezing point. Ice is lighter than water, and floats. By this beautiful provision of nature the world is preserved to us: for without this wonderful property all standing water would become solid to within a few feet of the surface. Mr. Hawkins also spoke of the reflection and refraction of the atmosphere, two of its most important properties. The lecturer drew diagrams of the diving-bell, air gun, hydrostatic presses, and explained them; he also drew numerous other diagrams to illustrate his subject. The meeting was very large, and Mr. Hawkins was attentively listened to. Mr. Statham, the vice-president, announced that Mr. Macpherson would deliver the next lecture on agriculture.

## BRAIDWOOD.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NOVEMBER 20.—Two meetings have been held at the Doncaster Inn, to form a Braidwood Literary Institute, but what was done at the first was undone at the second, and already one class of the community is dissatisfied with the way matters are going on. They are complaining that one class of people wish to have all their own way. Let it be remembered that union is strength; and if at first the promoters of this institution do not concentrate the support of all classes, what is intended to be a public good will turn out to be a public ridicule. We wish success to the Braidwood Literary Institute, and sincerely desire to see all over the colony such establishments, which, if well conducted, cannot fail to advance the public good. From the present dry state of the weather our roads are getting into good condition; still we we have to notice the muddy creek near the Bedervale stockyard. This spot is on private ground, and the owner will neither repair it himself, nor allow willing parties to make it passable. The result is a talk of petitioning headquarters to have the Government Reidsdale—Braidwood Road opened immediately, so that it would be made good before next winter.

Haymaking, sheep-washing, and shearing, have begun in our district. We are sorry however to state, that many hundreds of acres of wheat, oats, &c., that some time ago looked green and promising have completely failed. On that account it is expected that wheat will soon rise. If rain comes shortly there will be abundance of good clover, grass, and hay; as for the oaten, I have not the least doubt it will be very scarce. There is nothing new to record about our diggings, only that our last escort did credit to the Braidwood mines; it was 965 ounces, which at 2s. 6d. per ounce duty, gives a direct revenue of £120 to the public purse or £2880 per annum.

## MANEROO.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NOVEMBER 15.—Owing to accidents it is sometime since I last wrote you. I then mentioned to you the favourable appearance of the weather, and the lambing; but most sublunary things are changeable, and often is hope crushed in the bud. So it was here with the owners of sheep. The warm days which I formerly mentioned were succeeded by most bitter cold days of snow and rain alternately, so that in many instances no more than fifty per cent. of the lambs could be saved, and this loss is severely felt by the poorer squatters. Shearing has begun in many places, although the weather at present, at intervals, is equal in chilliness to that of a winter's day. Four shillings per score is, I believe, the standing hire given to shearers, and I believe they are to be had in abundance at this rate. The squatters anticipate a fine healthy clip of wool as well as a high price for the same, and the cheering aspect of the country and crops added, to these circumstances, must inspire the most cheerless with hope, and I presume to think the loss incurred by the bad lambing will be forgotten.

Stock of every description is in very great demand, as buyers for the Melbourne market are pretty numerous, but good stock has grown very scarce, and for such as it is very high prices are realised.

There is again a report of the Delegate Gold-fields thriving, but considering the many false reports spread about these diggings little reliance can be placed upon what is rumoured. A party of Yankee diggers who are at work there is reported to have said that there are 20,000 diggers on Victoria side who, were they to know what they could realise at Delegate, they would come there at once.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

SIR,—I beg to call attention to the very bad crossing-place, at the end of Palmer-street and the Domain, and would suggest that a few planks be laid down, particularly for the convenience of ladies and children. I have often encountered the discomforts of the place in question.

Obediently yours,
A MORNING VISITOR AT THE BATHS.
November 23rd.

## COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On THURSDAY, 17th DECEMBER, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, SHOALHAVEN.

ST. VINCENT (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. In the Wandrawandrian Reserve: Lot 1, 36 acres; lot 2, 32 acres; lot 3, 39 acres; lot 4, 38 acres; lot 5, 37 acres. On the western shore of Burrill Inlet: Lot 6, 30 acres. At Little Forest, about 2 miles westerly from H. P. Dutton's 2560 acres on Croobyar Creek, near Ulladulla: Lot 7, 104 acres; lot 8, 43 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

ST. VINCENT (Suburban Lots.)—Parish of Nowra. Village of Nowra: Lots 9 to 11, 1 acre each; lot 12, 5 acres 2 roods 10 perches; lot 13, 2 acres 2 roods; lots 14 to 18, 1 acre each; lot 19, 6 acres 1 rood; lots 20 and 21, 2 acres 2 roods; lot 22, 6 acres 2 roods 36 perches; lots 23 to 28, 2 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

On MONDAY, 21st DECEMBER, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, BATHURST.

WESTMORELAND (Country Lots).—Parish of Vulcan. Near the source of Fish River Creek, about three-quarters of a mile south-westerly from J. Grady's 30 acres: Lot 1, 30 acres; lot 2, 100 acres.—Parish of Adderley. On Native Dog Creek, about 1 mile above R. Redfern's 60 acres at the junction of Davy's Creek: Lot 3, 100 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre

BATHURST (Country Lots).—Parish of Colville. Adjoining the south boundary of S. Patterson's 53 acres 12 perches: Lot 3, 50 acres 1 rood.—Parish of Vittoria. On Neal's Waterholes, and adjoining the north boundary of the village reserve: Lot 4, 40 acres; lot 5, 41 acres; lot 6, 30 acres.—Parish of Cole. About 1½ mile north-westerly from J. Bettington's 1280 acres: Lot 7, 64 acres; lot 8, 60 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

ROXBURGH (Country Lots).—Parish of Falnash. Adjoining the north boundary of C. Wade's 30 acres: Lot 9, 45 acres. Between C. Wade's 30 acres and his 88 and 90 acre portions near Meadow Flat: Lot 10, 34 acres 3 roods; lot 11, 30 acres; lot 12, 38 acres 1 rood; lot 13, 46 acres 3 roods; lot 14, 46 acres 3 roods; lot 15, 36 acres 3 roods; lot 16, 31 acres; lot 17, 40 acres.—Parish of Thornshope. On the Bathurst road, between the west boundary of J. Whiley's 32 acres 1 rood, and D. Gressier's 30 acres: Lot 18, 42 acres; lot 19, 43 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

BATHURST (Town Lots).—Parish of Bathurst. Town of Bathurst: Lot 20, 3 acres 3 roods; lots 21 to 32, 2 roods each; lot 33, 2 acres 3¼ perches; lots 34 to 38, 2 roods 3¼ perches; lot 39, 1 rood 21 perches; lot 40, 1 rood 9 perches; lot 41, 1 rood 23¾ perches; lots 42 and 43, 2 roods each; lot 44, 1 rood 31¼ perches. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, GOULBURN.

ARGYLE (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On the Wollondilly River, opposite to W. Lithgow's 1920 acres, and between W. Hodge's 250 acres and T. Mitchell's 2560 acres near Cotta Wolla: Lot 1, 41 acres; lot 2, 43 acres; lot 3, 49 acres; lot 4, 47 acres. Near Cotta Wolla, between W. Hodge's 250 acres and J. Mitchell's 2560 acres: Lots 5 to 7, 45 acres each; lot 8, 45 acres 3 roods; lot 9, 47 acres 2 roods; lots 10 and 11, 45 acres; lot 12, 49 acres 2 roods. Near Cotta Wolla, and lying to the west of the road from Tuena to Goulburn, between J. Mitchell's 2560 acres and J. Rogers' 2560 acres: Lot 13, 47 acres 2 roods; lot 14, 40 acres 3 roods; lot 15, 35 acres 2 roods; lot 16, 44 acres 1 rood; lot 17, 51 acres 3 roods; lot 18, 56 acres; lots 19 and 20, 46 acres 2 roods each; lot 21, 50 acres 1 rood; lot 22, 64 acres. Lying to the east of the road from Tuena to Goulburn, between J. Mitchell's 2560 acres and J. Rogers' 2560 acres: Lot 23, 40 acres 2 roods; lot 24, 40 acres 1 rood; lot 25, 43 acres 2 roods; lot 26 45 acres 2 roods; lot 27, 41 acres 2 roods; lot 28, 50 acres 2 roods; lots 29 to 32, 42 acres each; lots 33 and 34, 40 acres each; lots 35 and 36, 42 acres each; lot 37, 43 acres; lot 38, 45 acres; lots 39 and 40, 42 acres each; lot 41, 40 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 29th DECEMBER, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, PORT MACQUARIE.

MACQUARIE (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On Rowley's River, about 2 miles above its confluence with the Knowendock River, and immediately above the crossing place of a track from the Manning River to New England: Lot 1, 51 acres; lot 2, 49 acres. Near Milkenhed Flat, on the Manning River, immediately below M. Caffrey's 45 acres: Lot 3, 46 acres; lot 4, 30 acres; lot 6, 31 acres. At Knorrit Flat, on the Manning River, about 2½ miles above its confluence with the Gloucester River: Lot 6, 45 acres. On Black Flat, adjoining the north-west corner of H. G. Black's 1124 acres, on the Manning River: Lot 7, 42 acres; lot 8, 40 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

GLOUCESTER AND MACQUARIE (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On Burrill Creek, adjoining R. Easton's 46 acres and T. Abbott's 40 acres: Lots 9 and 10, 46 acres. On Burrill Creek, adjoining the south boundary of D. Slutter's 45 acres, at the confluence of Bow Bow Creek: Lot 11, 45 acres. At Myall Punty Bakh, about 2 miles westerly from E. Wallace's 40 acres, on Pahpooh or Cedarparty Creek: Lot 12, 42 acres On Pelican Bay, Mitchell's Island, adjoining the west boundary of J. Bingham's 59 acres: Lot 13, 59 acres. On the Hastings River, immediately below A. C. Innes' 983 acres, at the confluence of the Forbes River: Lot 14, 55 acres; lots 15 and 16, 52 acres each; lot 17, 47 acres; lot 18, 41 acres; lot 19, 40 acres; lot 20, 41 acres; lot 21, 48 acres; lot 22, 76 acres; lot 23, 55 acres; lot 24, 36 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

MACQUARIE (Special Country Lots).—Parish of Macquarie. Lying about 2 miles southerly from Macquarie, near Tacking Point: Lot 25, 35 acres 2 roods; lots 26 to 28, 19 acres 2 roods each; lots 29 to 31, 22 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £1 10s per acre.

MACQUARIE (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Macquarie. Near Port Macquarie: Lot 32, 8 acres; lot 33, 7 acres. Town of Port Macquarie: Lots 34 to 37, 1 acre 1 rood each.—Parish of Wingham: At Wingham: Lots 38 to 45, 2 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BRISBANE.

STANLEY (Country Lots).—Parish of Yeerongpilly. On Burnett's Swamp: Lot 1, 94 acres; lot 2, 35 acres 3 roods.—Parish of Bulimba. On Burnett's Swamp: Lot 3, 66 acres; lot 4, 52 acres; lot 5, 41 acres 3 roods; lot 6, 86 acres 1 rood; lot 7, 56 acres; lot 8, 25 acres 2 roods; lot 9, 19 acres lot 10, 12 acres 2 roods 8 perches. Lying along on the south-east side of the road from Brisbane to Cleveland Point: Lot 11, 45 acres 3 roods; lot 12, 46 acres; lot 13, 51 acres; lot 14, 98 acres; lot 15, 48 acres 2 roods; lot 16, 43 acres 2 roods; lot 17, 90 acres; lot 18, 45 acres 2 roods; lot 19, 47 acres 2 roods; lot 20, 92 acres; lot 21, 46 acres 1 rood; lot 22, 54 acres 2 roods; lot 23, 56 acres. Embraced by the Bulimba and Cleveland Point roads, at their junction: Lot 24, 64 acres 3 roods; lot 25, 88 acres; lot 26, 78 acres 2 roods; lot 27, 82 acres; lot 28, 85 acres 1 rood; lot 29, 87 acres 3 roods.—Parish of Indooroopilley. On the Brisbane River, between 2 and 4 miles above the town of Brisbane, and opposite to Oven's Head: Lot 30, 29 acres 3 roods; lot 31, 40 acres; lot 32, 44 acres; lot 33, 46 acres; lot 34, 78 acres; lot 35, 46 acres; lot 36, 57 acres; lot 37, 22 acres; lot 38, 28 acres 2 roods; lot 39, 20 acres; lot 40, 25 acres 2 roods; lot 41, 29 acres 3 roods. Upset price, £1 per acre.

On WEDNESDAY, 30th DECEMBER, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BENNELONG.

KING (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. Adjoining the west boundary of Christopher Leary's 50 acres, at the confluence of Graham's and Sawyer's Creek: Lot 1, 30 acres. At the confluence of Hovell's and Sandy Creeks, opposite to J. Frost's portions: Lot 2, 203 acres. On Hovell's Creek, lying to the south of W. H. Hovell's 968 acres: Lot 3, 41 acres; lot 4, 100 acres; lot 5, 40 acres; lot 6, 100 acres. At the confluence of Hovell's Creek and the Lachlan River: Lot 7, 58 acres; lot 8, 52 acres. On the Boorowa River, adjoining the south boundary of W. H. Smith's 35¾ acres: Lot 9, 37 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

HARDEN (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Bennelong. At Bennelong: Lots 10 to 13, 4 acres each; lots 14 to 17, 6 acres each; lot 18 2 acres; lots 19 and 20, 1 acre each; lots 21 and 22, 2 acres each; lots 23 to 31, 2 acres 1 rood 24 perches each; lots 33 to 35, acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

HARDEN (Town Lots).—Parish of Bennelong. Town of Bennelong: Lots 36 to 42, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WARWICK.

MERIVALE (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Warwick. On Rosenthal Creek, within the Warwick Reserve: Lot 1, 43 acres 1 rood; lot 2, 14 acres; lot 3, 18 acres 1 rood. At Warwick: Lot 4, 4 acres; lot 5, 5 acres 3 roods 27 perches; lot 6, 4 acres 2 roods 21 perches; lot 7, 3 acres 1 rood 34 perches; lot 8, 5 acres 1 rood 20 perches; lot 9, 18 acres 1 rood 32 perches; lot 10, 19 acres; lot 11, 22 acres 2 roods; lot 12, 24 acres 1 rood; lot 13, 1 acre 2 roods 20 perches; lot 14, 6 acres 1 rood; lot 15, 2 acres 3 roods 10 perches; lot 16, 1 acre 1 rood 16 perches; lot 17, 2 acres 2 roods 24 perches; lot 18, 2 acres 2 roods; lot 19, 4 acres; lot 20, 3 acres 1 rood 12 perches; lot 21, 5 acres; lot 22, 4 acres 1 rood 24 perches; lot 23, 6 acres 3 roods 8 perches. Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

MERIVALE (Town Lots).—Parish of Warwick. Town of Warwick: Lots 24 to 28, 1 acre 32 perches each; lots 29 to 41, 2 roods each Upset price, £4 and £8 per acre.

## IMPOUNDINGS.

COOMA.—3rd November, from Big Badger: Black mare, blind of an eye, broken in, IE near shoulder, 14½ hands high; damages 8s. Bay entire, one foot white, 2 years old; damages £5 (notice sent to supposed owner). Will be sold 28th November. Also, on 5th November, from Gillamatong: White bullock, like AD off rump and ribs; damages 2s. 6d. White spotted bull, AD off rump and ribs; damages £5. Brindle cow, like M over 2 off rump, 8 in circle off ribs, like 77 same side, other brands illegible; damages 2s. 6d. Brindle and white steer, like JH off rump, slit in near ear, piece off off ear; damages 2s. 6d. Dark poley cow, both ears marked, like JRS or JRR off ribs; calf at foot, unbranded; damages 5s. Strawberry cow, piece out of near ear, like WC near rump; damages 2s. 6d. Red heifer, SD off ribs; damages 2s. 6d. Black and white cow, like WT off ribs and hip, both ears marked; damages 2s. 6d. Red nobby cow, like CR off ribs; calf at foot; damages 5s. Red bullock, white spots on hip and rump, illegible brands; damages 2s. 6d. Brindle bullock, rope and chain on neck, illegible brand near hip; damages 2s. 6d White spotted heifer, illegible brand; damages 2s. 6d. Cow, strawberry neck, slit and piece out of near ear, M over 3 near rump; damages 2s. 6d. Red and white spotted cow, same brand, piece off ear; damages 2s. 6d. Strawberry cow, illegible brand near rump; damages 2s. 6d. Also, on 6th November, from Cooma Creek: Yellow stag, like JB ribs near side; damages 2s. 6d. Red heifer, like C shoulder and ribs near side; damages 2s. 6d. Spotted cow, WC rump and thigh; calf at foot; damages 5s. Yellow steer, SD off ribs; damages 2s. 6d. Spotted cow, same brand; damages 2s. 6d. White cow, TY off rump; calf at foot, unbranded; damages 5s. Red bullock, BN off rump; damages 2s. 6d. Will be sold 1st December.

TUMUT.—5th November, from Mr. Mara, of Lac-ma-lac; driving 10s. per head: Red and white bullock, LG or C off ribs and rump, like A in circle off ribs, XZ near ribs, piece off near ear, off ear split. Brown working bullock, small horns, illegible brand off rump, TY near ribs, like FOX near thigh, illegible brand near rump, piece off near ear. Yellow bullock, white back, LG or C off rump and ribs, like A in circle off ribs, XZ near ribs, piece off near ear, off ear split. Red and white bullock, like JC off rump and ribs, like A in circle off ribs, XZ near ribs, piece off near ear, off ear split. Light brindle bullock, white back, LG or C off rump and ribs, like A in circle off ribs, XZ near ribs, piece off near ear, off ear split. Red bullock, white back, LG or C off rump and ribs, like A in circle off ribs, XZ near ribs, piece off near ear, off ear split. Re-advertised: Bay horse, star and snip on the nose, near hind foot white, saddle marked, branded DP over LD (the L sideways) near shoulder, like TH off shoulder, short docked tail, about 15 hands high. Will be sold 7th December.

BAREEA.—3rd November. By Mr. Joseph Elford, from the Mooki Springs; trespass and driving 13s. each:—Brown horse, about 5 years old, [illegible] over RH near shoulder, CF off shoulder, saddle marked. Iron grey mare, broken in, B near shoulder, about 4 years old. Will be sold 6th December.

WAGGA WAGGA.—6th November, From Pomingalarna, by J. G. Church, Esq.; damages and driving 5s. each:—Red bullock, white back, —— over IT off rump and ribs. Red bullock, TM off rump, 4 on shoulder. Strawberry cow, DT off rump, [illegible] on shoulder. Brindle bullock, 33 over O over OO near ribs, [illegible] off rump and ribs. Brindle poley steer, HPL conjoined off rump, 8 on shoulder. Red sided cow, RW near ribs. Red bullock, 2A near ribs, 44 off loin, OO near thigh. Red bullock, W over W off ribs, RW on rump, blotch on loin. Yellow and white bullock, like E over BH near ribs, like C off rump and loin. Brindle cow, VK over 9 off ribs. Black cow P over 8 off rump. Black heifer calf, unbranded. Red and white spotted bullock, DB off ribs, like 8 on shoulder. Red heifer, GR off rump and ribs. Brindle cow, LK off rump and ribs, SE on shoulder. Mouse coloured cow, like IW off ribs, 3 on shoulder, like J in heart on rump. Brindle steer, like FT over 2 off ribs, 3 on shoulder. Strawberry cow, LC off ribs. White bullock, red neck, RE near rump. R on ribs. White cow, JD off rump, [illegible] on ribs, 47 near rump. Red and white , HF conjoined off rump and shoulder, like O over J conjoined on near shoulder. Brindle cow, R off ribs. Red and white bullock, LAY off ribs. Red cow, like 2 sideways off ribs, like X and 2 sideways over MO near ribs. Red bullock, white back, JK off rump and thigh. Strawberry bullock, like S off thigh. Yellow cow, R near rump and ribs, like [illegible] off ribs. Red and white bullock, PP over 2 off rump, split ear. Black heifer, NS near rump. Yellow cow, IH off thigh, 3 on rump, like R on ribs. Red bullock, W over — conjoined off thigh and ribs. Red heifer, JR conjoined and E off ribs. Will be sold 2nd December.

MUSWELLBROOK POUND.—3rd November. Blue strawberry working bullock, MV near ribs, RR off side neck, like RJ off rump 2 under. Also, on the 4th. Bay mare, JBI (the JB conjoined) off shoulder, SC off side neck, 2 over A (writing capital) near shoulder with 5 under. Bay filly foal, 2 months old, unbranded. Bay entire colt, 1 year old, unbranded. Notice sent to the supposed owner. Will be sold 4th December.

MURRURUNDI.—3rd November. From Warrah; Bay mare, star, PM near shoulder. Re-advertised on account of brands appearing more visible: Bay horse, off hind fetlock white, [illegible] over H near shoulder, like JH over [illegible] off shoulder. Mare, black mixed with grey hairs, like Jg over blotched brand near shoulder. Black horse foal, unbranded. Will be sold 4th December.

WINDSOR.—10th November. Small black entire horse, JC off shoulder, white stripe down the face, snip, white hairs about the hind feet. Will be sold 5th December.

DENILIQUIN.—3rd November, by Henry Gwynne, Esq.; driving, &c. 5s. per head: Black and white spotted cow, I sideways and L off back, D sideways and C near ribs. Strawberry bullock, H near ribs, near ear slit. Red and white steer, white face, TGJ off rump, like JK near back. Red and white steer, slit near ear, illegible brand near shoulder. Red and white poley cow, no brand visible. Red steer, off ear marked, no brand visible. Blue sided bullock, CAR near ribs. Brindle and white bullock, heart near rump, W or M off ribs, illegible brand off loin. White bullock, JB off rump, C off ribs, C over — near ribs. Red cow, J sideways and C near rump. Yellow poley bullock, JS horizontal off rump, JS off thigh, C over — near back. Black cow, white face, RM off rump. Strawberry cow, W and F sideways off rump and ribs. Red bullock, SC off rump, 2 off thigh. Brindle bullock, WC near rump. Brindle bullock, diamond and B off rump. Red and white cow, off ear slit, no brand visible. Strawberry bullock, K or BY off ribs. Brindle and white poley cow, [illegible] off rump and shoulders, illegible brand off loin. Red and white bullock, PMY off ribs, C over — near back. Red and white bullock, 3 off rump, TB off shoulder. Brindle cow, like IB off rump and thigh. Red poley cow, JH off rump. Red and white poley cow, TN off rump. Red small horned bullock, WB off rump, 2 off thigh. Yellow and white spotted steer, top off near ear, no brand visible. Red bullock, WH near ribs, three illegible letters off ribs, coffin brand off rump. Yellow poley cow, WS off rump. Will be sold 7th December.

EAST MAITLAND.—4th November. By Mr. John Zuill, Belleview; trespass 1s. per head: Red bullock, cock horns, — over RP off ribs, like GG or CC off thigh, 5 years old, 15 hands high. Light red or yellow bullock, white saddle across the shoulder, white flank and belly, star, — over RP off ribs, illegible brand under like P or R, 5 years old, 15 hands high. Red heifer, small horns, illegible brand like SG off rump, 18 months old. Light strawberry cow, strawberry neck, illegible brand like GA over DG near rump, 7 years old, 13 hands high; a Red bull calf by her side, unbranded, 5 weeks old. White heifer, short horns, unbranded, 15 months old. Strawberry cow, straight horns, calved since impounded, like spectacle brand near ribs, ID near rump, like AH off rump, HHH off ribs, 5 years old. Red and white spotted steer, star, no visible brand, 20 months old. Also, on 7th November, from Lochend, by Mr. Holcombe, East Maitland; damages 6d.:—black or brown mare, black points, R near shoulder, no other visible brand, aged, 15 hands high. Will be sold 7th December.

JUGIONG.—4th November. From Bogalong: Bay horse, star, saddle marked, PB over TL conjoined near shoulder, off fore and hind fetlocks white, pulled tail, black spot on off cheek, aged, 15 hands high; supposed owner written to. Also, from Muttima, by order of Thomas Broughton, Esq., J.P., on the 8th of November: Chesnut entire, white legs, blaze, E (writing capital) off shoulder, silver mane, pulled tail, 3 years old, 14 hands high; damages £3. Grey horse, switch tail, like B over — near shoulder, like O over OO over PS off shoulder, collar and saddle marked, aged, 15 hands high; damages 8s. 6d. Will be sold 7th December.

WALCHA.—2nd November. From Yarrawitch: Chesnut mare, blaze, JC near shoulder; foal at foot, unbranded; damages and driving £1 10s. Chesnut colt, blaze, hind feet white, JC near shoulder. Bay mare, star, JC near shoulder; foal at foot, unbranded; roan mare, star, like TC near shoulder, H off shoulder; bay foal at foot, unbranded Roan filly, star, PM near shoulder. Black colt, star, PM near shoulder, hind feet and near fore foot white. Bay horse, blaze, R near shoulder. Iron grey mare, blaze, white feet, PM near shoulder; foal at foot, unbranded. Chesnut filly, small star, unbranded. Bay horse, P near shoulder. Black colt, P over P sideways near shoulder. Also, on 3rd November, from Surveyor's Creek; damages 10s. per head: Brown and white bullock, w in like U off ribs. Strawberry bullock, BB near rump, blotched brand near ribs. Brown heifer, cross and BC sideways near thigh. Yellow bullock, EC near rump, 3 near ribs. Red bullock, JB over S off shoulder, XXX near rump. White cow, JFDD (the JF conjoined) off side. Brown small horned bullock, JCK near ribs, blotched brand near rump. White bullock, WD near rump. White bullock, B off rump, W off thigh, E off ribs, F off shoulder, 2 near rump, 1 near shoulder, ear marked. Red and white bullock, EM off ribs. Red steer WD near rump. brindle and white bullock, JCB off ribs. Brindle steer, white spots, blotched brand near rump. Red bullock, blotched brand near rump. Red and white bullock, like TB off rump. Strawberry bullock, C off rump, imperfect brand near rump, like 2 near shoulder. Strawberry bullock, ST over IP near ribs, IP near shoulder. Roan and white steer, C8 near rump. Will be sold 7th December.

MUDGEE, 4th November. From the estate of Thomas Spicer, Esq., Meroo; damages and driving 10s.:—Bay horse, several white spots under saddle and back near side, branded VN on shoulder off side, and like W sideways on shoulder near side, about 14 hands high, a white spot inside of near hind fetlock. Will be sold 28th November.

ABERDEEN.—5th November. Bay rig or entire, white face, TM near shoulder. Light bay mare, star, white on hind feet, indescribable brand near shoulder, [illegible] off shoulder. Bay horse foal, unbranded. Bay horse, white down face, indescribable brand off shoulder. Brown mare, star, AJ over TJ near shoulder; brown filly foal, star, unbranded. Brown yearling colt, unbranded. Also, on the 7th November: Chesnut mare, white face, Z over Z near shoulder. Will be sold 7th December.

DARLINGTON.—23rd October. Red steer, white back and belly, JF off rump. Brindle and white steer, no brand visible; damages 1s. per head. Chesnut mare, branded like [illegible] on near shoulder, off hind foot white, saddle mark on wither near side, aged. Bay yearling entire, foal at foot unbranded; damages 3s. per head. Will be sold 21st November.

CLARENCE TOWN, 6th November. From Oakendale; damages 10s. each: Strawberry bull, IB off rump. Strawberry bull, unbranded, 3 years old. Red and white bull, unbranded, 3 years old. Yellow cow and calf, unbranded, 5 years old. Also, damages 9s. each: Red and white steer, JT near ribs, 2 near rump. Red and white bullock, HP near ribs. Brindle and white bullock, WE off rump. Red and white cow, MP off rump. Strawberry heifer, FD over M near rump. Red steer, PD near ribs, illegible brand near shoulder. Black cow, HP and JP near rump. Black cow, AR near ribs. Will be sold 30th instant.

TARALGA.—6th November. From Richlands; damages 1s. each: Brown horse, white face, JD under mane, about 5 years old. Chesnut horse, blaze, white feet, WB near shoulder, 5 years old. Black mare, DR off shoulder; brown filly foal by her side, unbranded, 12 months old. Iron grey filly, E sideways over M off shoulder, 2 years old. Black colt, no visible brand, 12 months old. Bay filly, no visible brand, 12 months old. Bay colt, small star, no visible brand, 2 years old. Black mare, star in forehead, RK near shoulder, like S off shoulder; bay filly foal by her side, unbranded; damages 2s. 6d. To be sold 7th December.

MURRURUNDI.—9th November. From Bramble Creek: Bay horse, blaze down face, off hind leg white, ED near shoulder. Bay horse, star, white stripe on nose, ED both shoulders. Black mare star, M over GH near shoulder, GH near ribs, ED off shoulder. Grey filly, ED over CH near shoulder, D near rump. Also, from Temple Court, same date: Black horse, JP near shoulder. Also, from Warland's Flat: Brindle bullock, top off both ears, blotched brand like F or E off rump. Re-advertised: Black mare, Jg over F blotched brand near shoulder, Y near rump. Will be sold 11th December.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

China Ornaments
Moderator Lamps
Fancy Jugs
Naptha
Framed Paintings
China, &c.

To Earthenware Dealers, Fancy Repositories, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 25th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following goods—
China ornaments, a variety
Moderator lamps
Glasses, &c., complete, in variety
Moulds, scissors, wicks
Burning naptha
Ditto ditto lamps
Handsome assortment fancy jugs
China, in sets
Pictures framed
Bohemian glassware
Fancy papier boxes
Eau de Cologne.
Terms at sale.

Tin Toys — Hair brushes
Bronzeware — Combs, Matches, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 25, at at 11 o'clock precisely,
One case tin toys
One ditto bronzeware
One ditto hair brushes, cigar cases, combs, boxes, &c.
Two ditto matches.
Terms at sale.

Grocers' Paper.
To Grocers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 25th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Paper, brown, 21 lbs.
10 lbs.
40 lbs.
Double small hand
Imperial brown
Double small hand
28 lb brown
32 lb. ditto
Terms at sale.

New Style Moderator Lamps
Moderator Billiard Hanging Lamps.
To Hotel, Billiard-room Keepers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 25th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
12 patent suspender moderator billiard lamps, with oval shades of the latest Parisian manufacture. Also, Superb new-style moderator lamp, china and bronze, elegant stand.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Nimroud, Harvison, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
JH in diamond 2 outside—1 case containing
2 moderator lamps
4 glass globes
43 chimneys and patent wicks
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Pure Water.
Stone Filters.
To Hotel Keepers, Private Families, Earthenware Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, November 27th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
70 stone figured filters
28 jar filters
English ginger beer bottles
Filter lids, &c.
Terms at sale.

Soft and Hard Framed Slates.
To Stationers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, November 27th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Two cases slates,
Soft frames, 12 x 8
11 x 7
8 x 6
7 x 5
Hard ditto, 12 x 8
11 x 7
8 x 6
7 x 5
Painted slate pencils
Round, long, and short common.
Terms at sale.

Extensive assortment.
American Stoves.
To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY NEXT, November 27th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An extensive assortment of American stoves, comprising
Star of the West.
Eastern premium
Planet
Pacific.
Various sizes.
Terms at sale.

Surplus Stores.
S. S. Undaunted.
To Grocers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY NEXT, November 26th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
19 barrels oatmeal
6 bags Patna rice
72 jars, 3 gallons each, limejuice
6 barrels, 10 to 12 cwt., West India sugar
1 hogshead molasses.
On account of the concerned.
60 barrels fine flour.
Terms at sale.

To close sundry Accounts.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
32 cases, consisting of
White cotton hose
Men's half hose
Sewed muslins
Collars
Shooting coats
Vests
Moleskin trousers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Iron Store and Dwelling-house.

MR. RICHARD PEEK has received instructions from Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co. to sell by public auction, at their Wharf (Botts'), on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., without reserve,
L in diamond, W—Galvanised corrugated iron warehouse and dwelling, 23 feet frontage by 37 feet deep and 16 feet to eaves, with ornamental balcony, plate-glass for front windows, iron spiral staircase, vestibule, mahogany doors (plate-glass), door to upper lobby, partition for six rooms up-stairs, and entrance through for attics, locks, hinges, &c. Also, Large galvanised corrugated iron store attached.
Terms at sale.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the Auction Rooms, 214, George-street.

To Timber Dealers, Builders, and others.

THURSDAY, 26th November.

MR. W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, on THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock,
50,000 feet of colonial hardwood
Also a quantity of laths, palings, bark, and shingles.
Terms at sale.

To Publicans, Dealers, &c.
Byass' Ale, in Pints and Quarts.

MR. W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his Produce Auction Mart, 76, Sussex-street, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
16 casks of Byass' ale, in bottle, pints and quarts.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

WEDNESDAY'S Regular Produce Sale.

MR. W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his Produce Auction Mart, 76, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 25th November, at 11 o'clock, a quantity of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hides | Sharps | Lucerne hay |
| Horns | Pollard | Potatoes |
| Flour, Chili and colonial ground | Maize | Hams |
| Bran | Wheat | Bacon |
| | Oats | Cheese |

Beef in tierces, &c., &c.
Terms cash.

Continuation of Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. M. HUGHES will continue to sell the remainder of unredeemed pledges, consisting of clothing, watches, jewellery, &c., &c., THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Benson, Castlereagh-street.
Terms, cash.

AT THE MART, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the Messrs. MOORE will sell by auction,
Rosewood workboxes and writing desks
American 8-day clocks
Oil paintings, engravings
Boots and shoes, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture and Effects.

THE MESSRS. MOORE have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 3, Riley-street, South Head Road, near the Ebenezer Chapel, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture, comprising
Cheffoniers
Mahogany horsehair sofas
Horsehair chairs to match
Brussels carpet
Loo and dining tables
Engravings
Lamps
Marble washstands
State bedsteads
H. H. mattresses and bedding
Looking glasses and cane-seated chairs
Glass and china ware
Kitchen utensils and sundries.
Terms, cash.

To Retail Butchers and others.

First Regular MORNING Meat Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, on account of the proprietors of the Liverpool Abbatoirs, at the Railway Terminus, Parramatta-street, on FRIDAY MORNING next, at 5 o'clock,
About 20 bodies beef
100 carcases mutton.

Hunter River Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
Two lots of very useful horses, just arrived from Hunter River, the most of which are now on view.

WEDNESDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
8 useful hackneys from Hunter River
A few good harness horses
A number of stout journey horses
2 town cobs, and
Upwards of 40 other horses.

On account of whom it may concern.

Salvage Goods from the wreck of the Catherine Adamson.
Without marks and numbers.
16 Bales and Cases Sundries picked up from the wreck.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,
4 bales calico
1 case white shirts
1 ditto striped ditto
1 ditto cord trousers
1 bale flannel ditto
1 ditto prints
1 case cloth coats
1 ditto ditto trousers
1 case cord ditto
1 ditto stays
1 ditto silks
1 ditto umbrellas
1 ditto, 3 rolls leather belting.
N.B.—Consignees can claim the above up to the time of sale, if they can identify them.
Terms, cash.

On account and risk of the former purchaser, Mr. James M'Carty.
64 5-12 Dozen Straw Hats, Straw Bonnets, &c.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock precisely,
64 5-12 dozen straw hats and bonnets, &c., on account and risk of the former purchaser.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY, 25th November, 1857.

Invoice of Coffin Furniture.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Mart, 262, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of assorted and superior made coffin furniture.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 7th December.

To Hotelkeepers, Parties Furnishing.
Stock-in-Trade
Bar Fixtures and Fittings
License, Plate, Plated Ware
China, Glass, Earthenware
Glass, of all descriptions
Table Linen, Bedding, &c.
Thurston's Billiard Table, complete
Elegant Drawing-room Furniture
Ditto Dining-room ditto
Ditto Bedroom Requisites
Large Cooking Apparatus, &c.,
Of the Britannia (late Osmond's) Hotel, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Joseph Simmons, jun., Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises of the Britannia Hotel, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 7th December, without reserve,
The whole of the interior fittings and furniture of the above hotel.
BAR.
Bar fittings, counter, shelving
Chandeliers, floorcloth, chimney glass
Loo tables, side tables, chairs.
DINING SALOON.
Small side tables
Long dining tables
Cane-seated chairs
Floorcloth, chandeliers
Loo tables, cheffoniers
Chimney glasses.
PLATED WARE.
All of the most expensive character.
Epergnes, side and vegetable dishes
Forks, table, tea, and dessert spoons
Plated cruets in variety
Ditto dish covers.
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.
China dinner services
Ditto dessert, breakfast, and tea services
Crockeryware, all sorts.
GLASS.
Cut-glass decanters, wines, claret glasses
Champagne and hock glasses, tumblers
Finger glasses.
DRAWING-ROOM.
Elegant rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in satin damask
Telescope dining tables
Chimney glasses
Elegant damask window hangings, brass cornice poles
Lounges, hair sofas.
BILLIARD-ROOM.
Full-sized billiard table, by Thurston, with cues, rack balls, pool balls, marking board, &c., complete.
Billiard light
Billiard room furniture.
BEDROOMS.
Iron bedsteads, four-post and single
Hair mattresses, feather pillows, and bolsters
Toilette tables, toilette glasses
Elegant washstands
Dressing and occasional tables
Bedding, blankets, counterpanes.
TABLE LINEN.
A large assortment of all kinds
Table cutlery, in variety.
STOCK-IN-TRADE.
Choice wines, in wood and bottle
Champagne, claret, hock
Brandy, rum, gin
Bottled ales and porter
License.
Terms, cash.
☞ Nearly the whole of the furniture was supplied by Mr. Sly, which is a sufficient guarantee for the style of it.

THURSDAY, 26th November.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, and others.
Preliminary Notice of Sale of
Brandies
Wines
Byass' Ale and Porter
Holts' and Martin's Ale, in hogsheads
Key Brand Gin
West India Rums
Sherries in Wood and Bottle.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A choice shipment of the above.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 25th November.

To Storekeepers, Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.
Platedware, Hardware, Birmingham Ware, Guns, &c.
Just landed, ex Harvest Home.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Electro-plated revolving cruets, 7 holes
Electro-ditto pickles, 3 cut bottles
Silver-mounted egg frames, 6 cups
Plated cake baskets
Plated table candlesticks
Snuffers and trays
Plated chamber candlesticks
Mahogany cases, 50 pieces, knives and forks
Superior black-pinned carvers and forks
Silver handled chased venison dish covers
Electro-plated table, tea, and dessert spoons
Fine gold rings
Gold-plated split rings
Gold-plated lockets
Mourning and other brooches
Real twisted guns, patent breeched
Galvanised curbs and bits
Sets, 50 pairs, ivory balance-handle knives and forks
Sets, 50 pairs, waterloo ditto ditto
Black-pinned carvers and forks
Stag-handle carvers
Superior patent twisted gimlets
Fine steel chisels, assorted
Plated stocks and bits, turnscrews, 4, 5, 6 inch
Best spokeshaves, 3, 3½, 4 inch
Surveyors' tapes, 18 and 66 feet
Large gothic bread trays
Best gothic japan trays
White bone corkscrews
Table steels, yard measures
Japanned toilette sets
Fireirons, brass candlesticks
Brass table lamps, hoop earrings
Signet rings, keepers
Plated miniature frames
Mounted hair guards
Double reading glasses
Coat links, waistcoat buttons
Curb guards, paste brooches
Block buckles
Cornelian plated mounted charms
Purse mounts, brooch tongues
Boxwood two-foot rules
Best steel handsaws, 8 to 26 inch
15 dozen best spades. Also,
An invoice of coffin furniture, assorted.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

MONDAY, 30th November.

To the Working Class, Speculators, Parties Building, and others.
Unprecedented and attractive sale of the O'Connell Trust Estate.
The remaining and choice unsold lots of a portion of the Riley Estate.
Small deposit; long credit.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from the Trustees of the above estate, to sell by auction, at their Mart, on MONDAY, the 30th November, at 11 o'clock,
The remaining unsold portion, comprising allotments in the various streets as under:—
LIVERPOOL-STREET.
Allotments 20 feet frontage by 85 feet, more or less, deep.
GOULBURN-STREET.
Allotments, having from 20 feet frontage to 29 feet more or less, by a depth of from 120 to 131 feet more or less, with frontage to a lane at the rear, leading into Riley-street.
CROWN-STREET.
Allotments, having from 22 feet frontage, to 25 feet 6 inches more or less, by about 126 feet deep to a lane at the back, leading into Campbell-street.
SHORT-STREET.
Allotment, having 40 feet frontage, by 51 feet 6 inches depth.
NEW BOTANY ROAD.
Allotment, 32 feet frontage, by a depth of 48 to 54 feet more or less. This is a choice lot, being close to the South Head Road.
RILEY-STREET.
Allotments having 20 feet frontage, more or less, by a depth of 90 feet back to a road, 20 feet wide, running through to Foveaux and Albion streets.
FOVEAUX-STREET.
Allotments having 20 feet frontage, more or less, by a depth of 90 feet, more or less, to a lane in the rear.
ALBION-STREET.
Allotments having 38 feet to 62 feet frontage, by depths varying from 43 feet to 63 feet.
Allotments at the back of Albion-street. On this block there is a fine stone quarry.
☞ Plans are now on view at the Mart, and lithographic plans are in preparation. Intending purchasers are solicited to inspect the plans at the Mart, where all information can be obtained.
☞ The Auctioneers solicit attention to the above valuable properties, as being peculiarly advantageous to persons of small means wishing to build houses for themselves and get rid of enormous rents, the terms being so easy as to bring these valuable building sites within the scope of every industrious man's means.
Terms—25 per cent. deposit; the residue to remain a interest for a term of years.

To Builders and others who want Ship Fittings for Building Small Houses.

MR. W. NEWELL has been instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, Nelson-street, Newtown Tollbar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 25th November, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,
All the fittings of a large emigrant ship, consisting of scantling, boards, doors, windows, ladders, and a quantity of other building materials, and sundries, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

House and Three-quarters of an Acre of Land, under cultivation, at Norwood, close to the Petersham Station.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 284, George-street, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Three-quarters of an acre of garden ground, having a frontage of 257 feet to Victoria-street and 120 feet to Addison Road, by a depth of from 120 to 130 feet, on which is erected a good house, containing four rooms and a stable, twelve feet square, and water; half-an-acre under cultivation, now growing an excellent crop of potatoes, cabbages, beans, peas, barley, &c., and about 300 shrubs and flowers on the ground.
The house and stable are substantially built, and the immense frontage is a great advantage, giving plenty of room for the erection of other dwellings.
The great advance Norwood is making requires no comment.
Title, the best. Terms, liberal, at sale.
Plan on view.

Equity of Redemption.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, THIS DAY, November 25th, at their Rooms, 284, George-street, at half-past 11 o'clock,
By order of the mortgagee,
All that equity of redemption subject to a mortgage of £200 and interest of the vendors of and in all that Lot 48 of Block 4 of Section 8 of the Redfern Estate, parish of Alexandria,—commencing on the north-east corner in Ballanaming-street, and bounded on the north by the south boundary line of lot 47, bearing west 5 minutes north 104 feet; on the west, by the east boundary line of lot 16, bearing south 5 minutes west, 25 feet; and on the south, by the north boundary line of lot 49, bearing east 5 minutes south, 104 feet; and on the east, by Ballanaming-street, bearing north 5 minutes east, 25 feet to the point of commencement.
On the ground is erected a brick-house, 4 rooms, slated roof, well of water, garden, piggery, fowl-house, &c.
The house is now occupied by Mr. John Armstrong.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.
A Most Desirable Property at Ryde, Kissing Point.
A Good House and Beautiful Orchard, in full bearing.

BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, November 25th, at half-past 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, 284, George-street,
A farm containing 32 acres more or less, two miles from Ryde, and adjoining the property of W. H. Moore and William Small, senior, Esqs. There is a good house in the orchard, containing four rooms, detached kitchen, verandah, &c.; well of water; 3 acres of orchard, planted with every description of summer fruits, now in full bearing, the crop being worth at least £50. (The purchaser will at once nett this sum.) Also, orange and lemon trees. The orchard has been planted eight years, consequently the crops are most abundant. There is a paddock full of grass, and bounded by a deep creek never known to be dry; the whole securely fenced in, having a large frontage to the main road 1½ chains wide, and close to the common where wood and a run for cattle can be had to any extent; the ground is well worked and clean as a flower garden, and now growing an excellent supply of vegetables.
The auctioneers particularly request the public to inspect this property, as it is of a class seldom offered and much in demand.
Immediate possession given.
Title, grant from the Crown.
Terms.—25 per cent. cash; balance, 3, 6, and 9 months without interest, or 12, 18, and 24 months at 8 per cent.
For further particulars apply to BURGIS and BOWES, auctioneers, house, land and estate agents, 284, George-street.

MR. HENRY FLEETWOOD will sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, November 26th, without the slightest reserve, on the premises, 291, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street,
The superior effects of a large boarding establishment, comprising, chests of drawers, dining tables, chairs, couches, sofas, large chimney and other looking glasses, iron bedsteads, bedding, washstands, glass, crockeryware, knives and forks, tea urns, a Russell's patent cooking apparatus, American stove, copper tea kettle and coal scuttle, iron boiler, and cooking utensils of all descriptions.
At the same time will be offered for sale,
Useful cab, several casks of superior Portland cement, small quantity of smiths' screwing tackle, an assortment of glass shades, quantity of potatoes, &c., &c.
Luncheon provided.

WEDNESDAY, 25th instant.
Baskets.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of baskets, viz.—
Oval market baskets, 2 lids
Oval ditto, 2 handles
Square ditto, ditto
Plate baskets
Baby baskets
Bassinettes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 25th instant.

Damaged Horsehair.
On account of whom it may concern.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
232-233—2 casks curled horsehair, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 25th instant.

20 cases Matches.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases matches,
Without reserve, to close an account.
Terms at sale.

To Stationers.
THIS DAY.

Patent Indiarubber
Patent Enamelled Address Cards.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 case patent indiarubber
1 case patent enamelled address cards.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 25th November.

Fenders, Cart Whips, Beams and Scales, Counter Machines, Thermometers.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
10 fenders
26 dozen cart whips
54 beams and scales
40 counter machines
60 thermometers, &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 27th instant.

Damaged Paper.
On account of whom it may concern.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
G and W
364
368-9
40 reams, 21 lbs., royal brown, slightly damaged
16 reams, 40 ditto, imperial brown, slightly damaged
16 reams, 40 ditto, imperial brown, sound.
Terms, cash.

Two Days' Drapery Sale.
108 Packages of New Drapery Goods, ex late arrivals.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.
On THURSDAY, the 26th, and FRIDAY, the 27th November instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
103 packages of new and seasonable drapery goods, ex late arrivals, consisting of
Women's white coutille stays
Ditto Empress ditto
Ditto O.S. ditto
Ditto Paris wove nursing ditto
Ditto coutille bodies
Ditto grey Paris wove stays
Ditto drab empress ditto
Maids' white embroidered ditto
Corded ditto ditto
Coutille rival ditto
Girls' corded ditto
Infants' bands
Brown glace parasols
Bayadere ditto
Antique bordered ditto
Rich brocade ditto
Blue and brown lined ditto
Rich figured ditto
Ditto, ivory handles
Mourning parasols
Printed muslins
Ditto organdies
Ditto balzarines
Plain ditto
French bareges
Printed ditto
French de laines
Scotch muslins
Sewed goods, every variety
Fancy silks
Black glaces
Figures and brocades
Long shawls
Square ditto
Printed cashmeres
Grenadines
Tissue shawls
Muslin mantles
Lace ditto
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Towellings
Ginghams
Ladies' night gowns
Ditto chemises
Children's underclothing
Ditto night dresses
Silk gloves
Kid ditto
Drab Bedford cords
Woollen ditto
Drab doeskins
Ditto deerskins
Steel hairline
Drab mixtures
Lavender ditto
Light steel devons
Dark ditto
Black does
Ditto cassimeres
Silicias and casbans
Silk serges.
With a variety of other goods suitable for first-class tailoring establishments.
Terms, liberal, as usual.

Felt Hats
Black Silk ditto
Drab Shell ditto
Panama ditto
Leghorn ditto.
To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers and others.
On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant,
5 cases of the above goods.
Terms, as usual.

Fancy Baskets
German Ditto
Fishing Ditto
Market Ditto
Travelling Ditto
Clothes' Baskets
Eau de Cologne
Lavender Water
Toilet Vinegar
Hair Oils
Soaps.
To Basket Dealers, Perfumers, and the Trade.
On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant,
15 packages of the above goods.
Terms liberal.

Positive Sale, without any Reserve.
To close Sundry Accounts.
All Lot or Lots put up will be sold without any Reserve, with an understanding for cash, and that on or before delivery.

MR. A. POLACK will sell, at the Emporium, on THURSDAY, at the usual hour, the 26th day of November,
11 hogsheads draught ale (Allsopp's)
47 casks bottled Byass' porter
13 cases, 1 dozen each, champagne
27 ditto, 1 and 2 dozen sherry, L. B.
18 ditto O porter, 1 and dozen, L. B.
6 casks of very superior Barcelona nuts
16 casks London bottled vinegar
47 cases pints, 3 dozen each, Whybrew's pickles
One very superior grand pianoforte, must and will be sold, by Kirkman; the name is sufficient
13 bales of superior German hops
1 case bedsteads
4 cases double and single barrel guns
4 trunks ladies' boots and slippers
1 case pictures, 1 case percussion caps
10 lbs. quicksilver
1 bale and half rope, for clothes lines, packing, head stall &c., &c.
13 gold and silver watches: they will be sold to the highest bidder. No reserve. A bankrupt's stock from home, with sundry other articles too numerous for this advertisment
14 boxes cutty pipes, 1 octave rum, 25 o.p.
1 case of cutlery, 1 octave madeira
312 packages congou tea, No. 1
10 catty hyson
12 iron trucks, complete
132 lbs. of chocolate, in lbs. and pots
And a variety of other goods, including secondhand furniture, that must be sold for cash.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Between Edward Mullendorff and Hugh Vonder Nahmer, plaintiffs, and Richard Richards, defendant.
By order of the Sheriff of New South Wales, pursuant to an adjudication and order made by his Honor Mr. Justice Therry in this Cause on the 2nd day of October last.

MESSRS. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. will sell by auction, in the PUBLIC HALL of the SYDNEY EXCHANGE, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of MONDAY, the 7th December, 1857,
All the right, title, and interest of the above-named defendant in and to the British-built barque PRINCESS ALICE, 684 tons register, N. M., unless the plaintiffs' claim be previously satisfied.
This substantial and faithfully built ship is coppered and copper-fastened, and carries upwards of 1100 tons dead weight, or 1200 of general cargo. She has been constructed with raft ports 36 and 38 inches square, for the purpose of loading timber and spars of the largest dimensions, and has had upwards of 800 loads of spars on board.
She is most liberally and completely found in anchors, chains, warps, masts, spars, sails, rigging, boats, tanks, galley, and cooking range, &c., &c.; all of which are really in first-rate condition.
She is anchored off Campbell's Wharf, where full inspection is invited prior to the date of sale.
Printed inventories of the stores and furniture may be obtained on board; at Messrs. Laidley, Ireland, and Co.'s, 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers; or of Messrs. Spain and Young, solicitors, Wynyard-street; and at the Exchange.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice of Sale of
Superior Household Furniture.
Brilliant-toned Semi-Grand Pianoforte
China, Glass, and Platedware, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Gideon S. Lang, M.L.A., to sell by auction, at his residence, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, on TUESDAY, December 8th, at 11 o'clock,
All the superior household furniture and effects.
Full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 25th November.—SALE of VALUABLE CITY and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, commencing at 11 o'clock.
ALBION HOUSE, Miller's Point, the residence of the Lord Bishop of Sydney.
TWO CHOICE BUILDING SITES, Fort and Downshire streets.
FOUR HOUSES and A CORNER BUILDING ALLOTMENT in the Cleveland Estate, opposite Cleveland House.
TWO COTTAGES and Land in Castlereagh-street.
THE WELCOME INN, Bathurst and Penrith Roads.
MORT and CO.

ALBION HOUSE.
CROWN-STREET, MILLER'S POINT.
At present in the occupation of THE LORD BISHOP of SYDNEY.
TITLE—Unquestionable.
TERMS—A large portion of the purchase-money may remain secured on the property.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
That first-class family residence, ALBION HOUSE, situate in Crown-street, Miller's Point, and now let to the Lord Bishop of Sydney.
It is a handsome two-story building, constructed of stone and brick, with shingled roof, and contains the following accommodation:
GROUND FLOOR.—Handsome entrance porch, spacious hall, drawing and dining rooms communicating by folding doors, library, breakfast-room, spare room, pantry, and store. The drawing and dining rooms open by means of French windows into a handsome balcony, the view from which can hardly be surpassed from any part of the city.
There is a wide and easy staircase leading to the FIRST FLOOR, with good landing, and subdivided into five bedrooms and a dressing-room, all conveniently arranged, lofty, and well ventilated.
In the ATTIC FLOOR, reached also by a good staircase, are three good bedrooms, well lighted, and airy.
In the BASEMENT are two large kitchens, fitted with a large sized Russell's cooking stove, copper boiler, &c., servants' room, wine and coal cellars; these open into a wide verandah, on a level with the yard and garden at the rear, and the whole are paved with stone, dry and lofty.
Attached are a four-stalled stable, gig and coach house, and three water closets, with separate entrances.
In front of the house there is a very pretty lawn and entrance drive, skirted with flower beds. At the rear are a good yard and a vegetable garden. The whole occupies about
78 feet frontage to Crown-street,
270 feet to a reserved road leading
to the wharves, containing an AREA of ABOUT 1 ROOD and 20 PERCHES, all securely enclosed.
ALBION HOUSE stands back about 60 feet from the line of street, and about 20 feet from the side-road. It is a most substantial building, in excellent order, well-arranged with every convenience, and in perfect keeping as A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY RESIDENCE.
The position is elevated and healthy, and commands most beautiful views of the Darling Harbour, Pyrmont, Balmain, the Parramatta River, and the country beyond. It can be strongly recommended as a good investment to any one on the look-out for a first-class town residence.
⁂ A large portion of the ground at the rear might be disposed of for building sites, without the slightest injury to the house, or at all interfering with the view from it. This is worthy of note by intending purchasers.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides
Horns, bones, &c.
Terms, cash.

130 HEAD FAT CATTLE.
MORT AND CO.'S SALE YARDS,
Collingwood, Liverpool.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Sale Yards, Collingwood Station, Liverpool, on FRIDAY, 27th November,
130 HEAD PRIME FAT CATTLE,
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO.'S SALE YARDS.
Collingwood Railway Station, Liverpool.

MORT and CO. beg to notify that they have established Sale Yards, for stock of every description, at COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY STATION, LIVERPOOL; and having made the most complete arrangements to secure good paddocks, plentiful supply of water, and convenient yards, with commodious slaughter-houses adjoining, every facility will be afforded for the most advantageous disposal of stock committed to their care.
Parties desirous of availing of these sale yards are requested to give at least two clear days' notice before arrival of the stock, in order to afford time for advertising.
⁂ All stock intended for the Collingwood Yards, arriving by the Northern or Western Roads, will have ample accommodation afforded them at Rocky Hill, (where there are secure yards and an abundant supply of grass and water,) on application to Mr. R. M. DAWSON.
☞ The trains travel five times daily to and fro between Collingwood and Sydney.
Rates of agistment.
Sheep, 1s. per thousand per [illegible]
Cattle, 1d. per head, ditto
Horses, 3d. per head, ditto

CITY OF SYDNEY.
CLEVELAND ESTATE.
The remaining unsold allotments in this valuable estate, having frontages to
ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH,
BUCKINGHAM-STREET,
UPPER CASTLEREAGH STREET,
BELVOIR-STREET,
BEDFORD, RUTLAND, and DEVONSHIRE STREETS.
TITLE, Unquestionable.
TERMS.—One-third cash, residue One and Two Years' Credit.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd December,
The remaining unsold allotments in the CLEVELAND ESTATE.
At the same time will be offered the following allotments of land in the same estate, in consequence of the non-fulfilment of contract by Mr. WILLIAM BRADY, the former purchaser, viz:—Allotments 4, 10, 11, and 22, of Block No. 1.
⁂ Two of these are corner allotments.
Also, Allotment 15, Block 2, having 24 feet frontage to Elizabeth-street.
LARGE PLAN on view at the Rooms.

THE WELCOME INN,
Generally known as the Valley Inn,
BATHURST AND PENRITH ROADS.
Title—perfect.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 25th November.
THE WELCOME INN (generally known as the Valley Inn) with fifty acres of land, situate at Fitzgerald's Valley, and having an extensive frontage to Bathurst and Penrith Roads, distant from Penrith about nine miles. The house is built of stone, with a shingle roof, and has lately been put into thorough repair.
☞ The above is a well-known and popular inn on the road, doing a first-rate business. The premises will be sold subject to a lease to Mr. Alexander James, having about seven years to run, at an annual rent of £80 per annum.
Terms at sale.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET.
Two Cottages and Land, on the West side of Castlereagh-street, about midway between Bathurst and Liverpool streets.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 25th November,
The following valuable city property:—
A WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, No. 351, Castlereagh-street, containing parlour, kitchen, and two bedrooms, with large yard, &c. at the rear, and a small garden in front; also, A BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE, No. 353, Castlereagh-street, adjoining the above, containing passage and two good rooms, large yard, &c. at the rear, and small garden in front. Water laid on for the use of both cottages.
The Land occupied by these tenements has a frontage of 43½ feet to Castlereagh-street, with a depth of about 117 feet.
☞ This city property is well situated in the above much improved street, adjoining Mr. Smith's newly erected houses. To parties in search of good investments these cottages and large block of land will be found worthy of their attention.
Plan on view at the rooms.—Terms at sale.

CLEVELAND ESTATE.

BUCKINGHAM and BEDFORD STREETS.
LOT 1.—TWO COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSES, known as STRAFFAN-PLACE.
LOT 2.—TWO HOUSES known as ROWLEY-PLACE.
LOT 3.—A VALUABLE CORNER ALLOTMENT, at the intersection of Buckingham and Bedford streets.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 25th November, the following properties, situate on the Cleveland Estate:—
LOT 1.—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, built of brick, on stone foundation and basement, with slated roofs, being Nos. 6 and 7 fronting BUCKINGHAM-STREET, and known as STRAFFAN-PLACE. Each house contains balcony, four goods rooms, with kitchen and cellar in the basement. A good yard at the rear, with back entrance from the lane, and right to a WELL OF GOOD WATER, in common with the houses behind. They are substantially built and well finished, the principal part of the joiners' work of cedar, and in No. 6, there are centre pieces and cornices to the ceilings in the front rooms, and the French windows and fanlight fitted with stained glass.
LOT 2.—TWO TWO-STORY BRICK BUILT HOUSES, on stone foundations, with slated roofs, each containing back verandah, two rooms, detached kitchen, yards, &c., with side entrance, and the use of a CAPITAL WELL of WATER.—They are known as ROWLEY-PLACE, and are situated immediately at the rear of Lot 1.
LOT 3.—A valuable corner allotment, having 32 FEET MORE OR LESS, TO BUCKINGHAM-STREET; 85½ FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO BEDFORD-STREET, and 23 FEET FRONTAGE TO THE LANE ON THE EAST.
⁂ This is one of the best allotments on the Cleveland Estate. It is immediately opposite to CLEVELAND HOUSE, and in close proximity to the New Presbyterian Church, and occupies an elevated and healthy position.
PLAN on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

By order of the Mortgagee.
Two choice Building Sites, situate in LOWER FORT and DOWNSHIRE STREETS.
Title unquestionable.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 25th November,
The following valuable building allotments:—
LOT 1. All that block, having about
33½ feet frontage to Lower Fort-street
110 feet to Davis-street, and
32½ feet to Downshire-street.
⁂ This allotment is divided by Davis-street from those recently erected first-class family residences, the property of Messrs. Flavelle, Brothers. It is one of the finest building sites in the city; the view from it being one of the most beautiful about the harbour.
LOT 2. An allotment of land having about 30 FEET TO DOWNSHIRE-STREET, by a depth of about 50 feet. It is bounded on the north by the property of the Hon. Robert Campbell, Esq., and on the south by property of Messrs. Flavelle, Brothers, and is a very beautiful building site.
☞ Parties in search of really good building sites would do well to attend this sale, the allotment in Fort-street being especially worthy of attention. It is surrounded by first-class buildings, and occupies a most favourable position, with ample space for the erection of a large family residence.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. FULLAGAR will sell, at his Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 26th November, at 12 o'clock,
Mr. G. Rouse's cattle,
In lots to suit purchasers.—Very prime.

Choice Villa Residence,
Orangery, Vineyard, and
31 Small Farms.
MARION,
An estate situate on the Parramatta River, immediately opposite Newington, the property of R. Blaxland, Esq.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR has been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Bowerman, to submit to public competition, on THURSDAY, 10th December, 1857, on the premises, at 12 o'clock precisely,
All that highly valuable estate known as Marion; bounded on the north by the road from Kissing Point to Parramatta; on the south by the Parramatta River; on the west by Subiaco: and on the east by Mr. W. Payten's property.
Lot 1 contains about 43 acres, upon the Parramatta River, with all improvements, consisting of a brick-built house containing 10 rooms, spacious hall, pantry, store-room, &c., and most delightfully situated on the most elevated part of the estate, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the river and town of Parramatta.
The grounds, orchard, and vineyard, extends from the house, in a gentle slope, towards the banks of the river. The orchard is stocked with choice orange, apple, pear, and various other fruit trees, and the vines are of the best description.
The remaining portion of the estate, consisting of nearly 230 acres, is subdivided into 31 small farms, varying in quantity from 5 to 15 acres, all of which have a frontage to a road. The land for the most part is thickly timbered, well watered, and admirably adapted for orchards or agricultural purposes.
In drawing the attention of intending purchasers to this highly important sale, the auctioneer need only point out the fact, that it is one of those rare opportunities which offers itself to capitalists, whether large or small, to possess themselves of property which may be made at once highly productive of wealth. Here the retired gentleman with his family, may find a delightful home, and a wide field for the healthy employment of his time, and a quick return for the outlay of money; and here the market gardener and horticulturalist may also find profitable employment both for their labour and capital.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms, liberal, and declared at sale.
Plan on view at the rooms of the auctioneer, Church-street, Parramatta, where all particulars may be obtained.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Copies of the above can be obtained every morning at the undermentioned places, viz.—

Messrs. Perdrian and Co., Steam Ferry; Mr. Glassop east end Darling-street; Mr. Glover, west end Darling-street, Balmain
Mr. H. Bancroft, Stationer, 32, Parramatta-street
Mr. B. Lee, Lower George-street, late HERALD Office
Mr. Robert Mackay, bookseller, corner of Elizabeth-street and Bathurst-street
Mr. Lusty, Brickfield-hill
Mr. George Lecky, 356, Brickfield-hill
Mr. W. West, Post Office, Toll Bar, Botany Road
Mr. Francis Larter, Constitution House, South Head Road
Mr. John Air, Clyde-street, Miller's Point.
Mr. C. Fallick, Newtown
Mr. W. Pratt, Chemist, Parramatta-street
Mr. John Ford, General dealer, Pitt-street, opposite the Willow Tr
Mr. Steel, Paddington
Mr. Thomas Grace, Waverley
Mr. Joseph Russell, Grocer, Miller's Point
Mrs. Brown, tobacconist, Market-street
Mr. Bartlett, tobacconist, opposite the Police Office
Mr. G. D Harrison, Stationer, 569, George-street South
Mr. James Fryer, Railway Station, Sydney
Mr. John Wise, William-street, Woolloomooloo
Mr. F. M'Lean, Post Office, Rushcutter's Bay, South Head Road
Mr W. Davey, bootmaker, North Shore
Mr. F. Codner, Post Office, Petersham, and 402 Brickfield Hill
Mrs. Fleming Pyrmont.
Mr. Moon, Redfern
Mr. P. Rawlings, Ashfield
Mr. P. M'Grath, Longbottom
Mr James Dole, Camperdown
Mr. George Pope, Ryde
Mr. E. Mason, Stationer, Parramatta
Mr. E. Goertz, Storekeeper, Liverpool
Mr. W. Abraham, Windsor
Mr. John Ducker's Store, Richmond
Mr. Thomas Fisher, Campbelltown
Mr. Wm. Lester, Stoney Creek
Mr George Hewlett, Wollongong
Mr. Westby Walker, Postmaster, Turon
Mr. Robert Blair, Bookseller, West Maitland
Mr. A. W. Hayles, Rocky River
Mr. John Wisdom, Morpeth
Mr. E. Doherty, Raymond-terrace
Mr. Charles Cottrell, Penrith
Bishop and Cullum, Newcastle.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Cash Advertisements received by Mr. H. Bancroft, Stationer, &c., 32, Parramatta-street, (opposite the Brewery); Mr. F. Larter, Constitution House, South Head Road; Mr. G. D. Harrison, Stationer, near Haymarket; Mr. Lusty, Brickfield-hill; Mr. B. Lee, old HERALD Office, Lower George-street; Messrs. Perdrian and Co., Balmain Steam Ferry; Mr. F. Codner, 402, Brickfield-hill, up to ½ past 5 p.m.; Mr. C. Fallick, Newtown; and Mr. F. Codner, Petersham, up to half-past p.m

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. —INCORPORATED (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principle (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman -Hon. THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums. The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, namely:—

On First-class risks, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

On Second-class ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per ditto.

Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).

Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.

An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risks taken by agreement. THACKER and CO., agents.

George-street, 22nd December.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Office,—Exchnge-buildings, George-street.
CAPITAL, £150,000.
DIRECTORS:
John Fairfax, Esq., Chairman.

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel D. Gordon, Esq., M. L. A. | The Honorable Jacob L. Montefiore, M L. C. |
| James Henderson, Esq. | John B. Watt, Esq. |
| The Honorable Edward Knox, Esq., M. L. C. | |

Marine Surveyor—Captain W. S. Deloitte.

Agents and Surveyors at Newcastle—Messrs. Bingle and Son.

Surveyor at Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Alexander Grange.

The Directors meet every Wednesday, for the despatch of general business, at 11 o'clock; and on other days at a quarter before 1 o'clock to receive applications for Insurances. Risks taken on vessels forty-five tons register and upwards.

RATES OF PREMIUM BY FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.
(Free from average unless general, or the ship be stranded.

| | Guineas. per cent. | | Guineas. per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 2 | Port Cooper | 3 |
| China | 2½ | Wide Bay | 2 |
| Manila | 2½ | Clarence River | 2 |
| India | 2½ | Moreton Bay | 1½ |
| Java | 2 | Twofold Bay | ¾ |
| Mauritius | 2 | Panbula | 1 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 2½ | Port Phillip | 1½ |
| Valparaiso | 2 | Ditto, per steamer | ¾ |
| California | 2 | Adelaide | 1½ |
| Auckland | 1½ | Hobart Town | 1 |
| Port Nicholson | 2 | Launceston | 1½ |
| Nelson | 2½ | Circular Head | 2 |
| Port Otago | 2½ | | |

GOLD AND SPECIE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port Phillip | 1 | Great Britain | 2 |
| Ditto per steamer | ¾ | Singapore | 2 |

Policies on goods, gold, and specie, to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.

TIME RISKS ON FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.
3 Months .......... 3 Guineas per cent.
Months .......... Guineas per cent.
Whaling voyages .......... 10 Guineas per cent.

The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.

N.B.—Goods stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Paid up capital £250,000.

INTEREST OF CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCES.

Notice is hereby given, that from and after this date customers of this Bank will be allowed interest on their weekly minimum balances of current accounts, at the rate 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Money deposited for fixed periods will bear interest as heretofore.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD WRENCH, General Manager.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter)—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank at the following rates, viz.:—

On the monthly minimum balances of current accounts, if not less than £100, 2 per cent. per annum.

On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

Ditto ditto ditto, 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto ditto, 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

JAS. HENDERSON, manager.

Sydney, 19th November, 1857.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Established 1817.

Paid up capital ... ... ... £500,000.
Reserved fund ... ... ... 150,000.

From and after this date interest will be allowed on accounts at this bank as follows:—

On the weekly minimum balance of current accounts, 2 per cent. per annum, if not under one hundred pounds.

On fixed deposits for
Three months ... ... 3 per cent. per annum.
Six ditto ... ... 4 ditto ditto.
Twelve ditto ... ... 5 ditto ditto.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector.

Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 18th November, 1857.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital .......... £1,260,000.
Reserve Fund .......... 252,000.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

From and after this date INTEREST will be allowed at the rate of TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the monthly minimum Balances at the credit of current deposit accounts. And

Per annum.
On money deposited for three months certain, 3 per cent.
Ditto 6 ditto 4 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto 5 ditto

GEO. K. INGELOW, Manager.

Sydney, 1st August, 1857.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

From and after this date interest will be allowed at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balances at the credit of customers' current accounts, and On money deposited for 3 months certain, 3 per cent. per annum.

Ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto, 4 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto 12 ditto ditto, 5 per cent. per annum.

ZACHARY INGOLD, Manager.

Sydney, 17th November, 1857.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK, (Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.) Capital paid up, £500,000, Of which more than one-half is now held in the colony of New South Wales alone.

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

This Bank allows interest on the DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

It also continues to allow interest as follows, on fixed deposits:—

On sums repayable on three months' notice, 3 per cent, per annum.

On ditto, on six months' notice, 4 per cent. ditto.

On ditto, on twelve months' notice 5 per cent. ditto.

JOHN YOUNG, manager.

Sydney Branch, English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA, SYDNEY BRANCH

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up capital, £700,000.

Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date, interest will be allowed on accounts at this bank as follows:

On Current Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on minimum balance for the month, if not under £100.

On Fixed Deposits—For three months certain, 3 per cent. per annum.
" " For six months certain, 4 per cent. per annum.
" " For twelve months certain, 5 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. NAPIER, manager.

London Chartered Bank of Australia, Sydney, 20th October, 1857.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Sydney, 18th November, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—

On the monthly minimum balance of current accounts, if not less than £100, 2 per cent. per annum.

On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

On ditto ditto, at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

CHARLES ROBERTSON, manager.

Crown Lands' Office,
Sydney, 10th November, 1857.

INFORMATION having been received from the Colonial Treasury that the Rents due upon the undermentioned Runs for the period from the 1st July, 1857, to 30th June, 1858, have not been paid, it is hereby notified that, unless the payments be made on or before the 28th instant, together with a penalty equal to one-fourth of the rent, the Runs will be declared absolutely forfeited, and be forthwith advertised for public competition.

(Signed) GEORGE BARNEY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

| Lessee. | | Rent. |
|---|---|---|
| DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT. | | |
| Easton and Robinson | Retreat, No. 2 | £10 0 0 |
| Lalor, William | Rengalla | 10 0 0 |
| Thorne, J. | Ballon | 10 0 0 |
| Ditto | Durah | 10 0 0 |
| Ditto | Darr | 10 0 0 |
| LACHLAN DISTRICT. | | |
| Hardy, J. R. | Bungunbil | 10 0 0 |
| Ditto | Warry | 10 0 0 |
| Ditto | Arish | 10 0 0 |
| MANEROO DISTRICT R. | | |
| Clifford Patrick | Rose Valley | 12 10 0 |
| Ditto | Bredbo | 10 0 0 |
| Ditto, Patrick Jeremiah Josh. | Greenland | 10 0 0 |
| Coman, William | Urabadella | 45 0 0 |
| Green, John | Doolendo ndo | 10 0 0 |
| MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT. | | |
| Tennant and Anderson | Chah Sing | 70 0 0 |
| Wall and Brown | Hanging Rock | 10 0 0 |
| NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT. | | |
| Sutton, G. W. | Eleigeur | 15 0 0 |
| WELLINGTON DISTRICT. | | |
| Barton, R. J. | Mendadgery, or Bald Hills | 10 0 0 |

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Conveyance of Coal from Newcastle to Sydney.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until TUESDAY, 1st DECEMBER next, at noon, for the conveyance from Newcastle to Sydney, of such quantities of coal as the Company may require during the year 1858, amounting to from 15,000 to 20,000 tons. Per one tendering will be required to give security for the due performance of their contract. The Company will not necessarily accept the lowest or any tender. Any information as to terms of contract &c., may be obtained at this office.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sydney, 15th October, 1857.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS, COLONIAL SERVICE.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the Board of Works, Sydney, up to 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, from persons willing to contract for the performance of either of the respective services undermentioned, during the year ending 31st December, 1858.

Emptying privies at the Victoria Barracks, and at the various military and colonial buildings in Sydney.

Lighting external lamps at the Victoria Barracks.

Sweeping chimneys at the Victoria Barracks, and at the various military and colonial buildings in Sydney.

Winding and regulating turret clocks in Government buildings, Sydney.

Supplying such coffins as may be required for the Colonial Public Service, in the police district of Sydney.

Separate tenders to be furnished for each service, endorsed "Tender for emptying Privies," &c., as the case may be.

Form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's office, Hyde Park.

HARTLEY CHURCH.—The former tenders having been too high, a second plan has been adopted, for which tenders will be received up to the 4th of December, by the Building Committee, Court House, Hartley, where plans and specifications of the same may be seen. Hartley, 16th November

Railway Department,
Sydney, 24th November, 1857.

WOLLOMBI BRIDGE.—TENDERS will be received at the Police Office, Wollombi, until TUESDAY, the 8th day of December next, at noon, from persons willing to contract for the erection of a Bridge over the Wollombi Brook at the township of Wollombi.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Wollombi Bridge."

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen at the office of the Railway Commissioner, in Sydney, or at the Police Office, Wollombi.

No Tender will be received unless it bears the signatures of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due performance of the contract, in the amount of one-tenth of the sum stated in the tender.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

B. H. MARTINDALE.

Railway Department,
Sydney, 24th November, 1857.

NORTHUMBERLAND BRIDGE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Maitland Road Trust, East Maitland, until TUESDAY, the 8th day of December next at noon, from persons willing to Contract for the Repairs of the Northumberland Bridge, West Maitland.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for the Repairs of Northumberland Bridge."

Plan, specification, and form of Tender may be seen at the office of the Maitland Road Trust, East Maitland, and at the office of the Railway Department, Sydney.

No Tender will be received unless it bears the signatures of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due performance of the contract, in the amount of one-tenth of the sum stated in the Tender.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

B. H. MARTINDALE.

TENDERS wanted for Plumbing, also small job of Plastering. LEIGHTON FOSTER, Essex-street, Lower George-street.

TO BRICKLAYERS and Carpenters.—TENDERS are invited for the bricklayers' and carpenters' work (labour only) required at House, Concord. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the office of Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before WEDNESDAY, 9th December, 1857. No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Additions, Watch-house, East Maitland.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Board of Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 28th November, from persons willing to contract for the erection of additions to the Watch-house at East Maitland. Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for additions, Watch-house, East Maitland."

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, or at the Police Office, East Maitland.

TOLLS, SOUTH HEAD ROAD.—The Commissioners of the South Head Road Trust invite and will receive TENDERS up to the 12th December inclusive, for the Tollbars, Old and New South Head Roads, for the ensuing year.

The gates will be leased either separately or together; rent payable monthly, in advance. Parties tendering to give the names of two responsible persons who are willing to become their sureties that they fulfil any covenants or agreements entered into.

Tenders to be sealed, and addressed to the undersigned, but the Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

GERARD PHILLIPS, Hon. Secretary, Waterloo Warehouse, George-street.

TO SLATERS and Plumbers.—Separate TENDERS will be received till FRIDAY, the 27th instant, for the above works, to the United Presbyterian Church, Phillip-street. Particulars at the Office of Messrs. REUSS and BROWNE, 23, Pitt-street.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the building of the New Church, Church Hill, Wollongong.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Warren Jenkins | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Haworth | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Charles Fairs | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs W. and A. Osborne | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Osborne, sen. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Joseph Wood Wilshire | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Hale | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| George P. Lambert | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| William Turkington | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Davison | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| T. C. Ewing | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| S. S. Rogers | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| D. W. Armstrong | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| H. J. Rixon | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| James Gillespie | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| H. J. Marr | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| C. Hardy | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Hardy | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| John Witt | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Bevis | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Alfred A. Turner | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry Gordon | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount of Mr. Osborne's subscription for extending Church, transferred to Church Building Fund | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Edward Knox, ditto | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| John Barker | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| C. N. Fairs | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Master Addison | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| John Addison | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Stephen Addison | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Addison | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Clara Cole | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| F. R. Cole | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Thomas Hildebrand | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | £710 | 17 | 0 |

MONTEFIORES, WELLINGTON, MACQUARIE RIVER.—Notice of Removal.—The undersigned has removed from the premises lately occupied by him in Montefiores, as a general store, &c., to those immediately opposite, known, from the establishment of the township, as Hegeronomer's Hotel.

Extensive alterations have been effected, adapting them for the storekeeping and wholesale wine and spirit business, in both branches of which the stock will be found replete with every item. Arrangements have been entered into to keep a large stock of flour always on hand, at mill price, carriage added.

The capabilities of the storage present many advantages to the residents of the Lower Macquarie, as the difficulty of procuring carriage direct to Sydney frequently entails considerable loss. The proprietor is prepared to store at once 300 bales of wool and 50 tons of other produce, to procure teams at the lowest possible rate, make liberal cash advances, if consigned to his Sydney correspondents for sale or shipment, or will purchase every description of colonial produce at its highest market value.

Supplies invoiced at the lowest prices, and every attention paid to the interests of those who favour him with their confidence.

Outfits prepared for overland parties at the shortest notice.

HENRY LAMBERT, Wellington Stores.

November 1

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To the Inhabitants of Maneroo and the surrounding districts.—Messrs. S. and H. SOLOMONS, Proprietors of the Eden and Bombala Stores, beg to notify that, in order to make room for large shipments daily expected ex Royal Shepherdess, Lloyds, Duncan Dunbar, and other vessels, they intend selling their very extensive and varied stock of goods, comprising Wines, Spirits, Ales, Porters Cordials, Groceries, Drapery, Ironmongery, and every other article in demand, but too numerous for an advertisement, at such prices as must defy competition, and in every way satisfy their constituents, to whom they take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks for the great support hitherto afforded them, and which they now hope will be considerably increased, from the circumstance of their being general Importers direct from London and other houses, and in a position to sell at unprecedented low prices.

The highest cash prices given for Wool and other produce, or liberal advances made on same consigned to their Agents in London.

Eden, Twofold Bay, November 16th, 1857.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, Sundials, Compasses, and Storm Glasses, at MOSS'S, 38, Hunter street.

JOHNSON and CO., Pianoforte makers and Importers. Pianofortes for sale and hire, tuned and removed.

PIANOFORTES, every variety—first hand makers. Constant shipments received. JOHNSON and CO., pianoforte mart.

PIANOFORTES repaired equal to new, of 20 years old. London workmen. JOHNSON and CO.'S Pianoforte factory.

COTTAGE at BALMAIN.—For SALE, by private contract, a neatly-finished Weatherboard Cottage in Broadstairs-street, Balmain, near the steamers' wharf, consisting of four rooms; small garden, well of good water, fenced in, &c. The ground has a frontage of 33 feet by a depth of 66 feet. For full particulars apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, one new Shamrock Dogcart. Apply at LILLY'S Coach Factory, Clarence-street South.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Just received, and for SALE by the subscribers:—

15 single horse powers

4 double ditto, now much used for pumping on sheep stations, and also for driving machinery of any description not requiring greater power

23 double horse powers, with threshers and separators complete.

Also on hand, and for SALE—
Dried apples, butter, hams, cheese
Lobster, salmon, syrups
Beef, pork, barrels and half-barrels
American cook stoves, all makes
D handled R.P. American shovels
Long ditto ditto, axes, picks, axe and pick handles
Manila and English rope
American chairs, wood and willow ware, of all descriptions
Resin, pitch, cement, buckets, tubs
Weighing machines, all sizes
Hay or depot scales, 3 and 6 tons
Winnowing machines, ploughs, chaffcutters, &c., &c., &c.

WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

Sydney, 22nd October.

PRIME PICKED SEED POTATOES, at 6s per cwt., or £5 10s. per ton. W. WALKER and CO., Union Wharf.

COLZA OIL for SALE by private contract, in five, three, and two gallon tins. EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

STILL HOCK, of the best brands and vintages, Johannesberger, Liebfrauenmilch, Rudesheimer, Hochiemer, Assmanshauser, Rudesheimer Berg, &c. EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

SPARKLING HOCK, of first-rate quality and in splendid condition. EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

CHOICE BURGUNDY, Clos de Vougeot and Chambertin—the only genuine wine of this description in the market. EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

ASSORTED TOYS, in various sized cases, suitable for country stores, on SALE by EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

SHERRY (Pale), from 17s. 6d. per dozen. WATSON and CO., Royal Hotel Cellars, George-street.

STOUT (London-bottled), Guinness' and other brands, from 9s. 6d. per dozen. WATSON and CO.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, from the choicest vintages, in wood and bottle. WATSON and CO.

CLARET, from 20s. per dozen; Hock, and other light wines. WATSON and CO., Royal Hotel Cellars.

AUSTRALIAN WINE for SALE, Irrawang, Tomago, &c. J. B. BLAKE, 14, Macquarie-place.

SULPHURIC ACID, rectified 1.800, for SALE. J. B. BLAKE, 14, Macquarie-place.

EX LA HOGUE.—Mr. W. H. PALING has received by the above vessel, some superior Italian violin strings and music. 26, Hunter-street.

COALS.—A cargo for SALE. Apply to ANDREW ALLAN, auctioneer, King-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a STUD of about 100 HORSES, consisting of mares, colts, and fillies, now running in the Borowa district, Lachlan district. They are a remarkably fine quiet herd, descended from "Skeleton," "Emigrant," and other well-known stock, and none have been sold out of the lot for the last four years. For full particulars apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

N.B.—As the above are now running close to the direct route to Melbourne, they would be a capital lot for the Southern markets.

WATSON'S NEWLY DISCOVERED WORM Powders are safe, certain, and most extraordinary in their effects, removing the worms with amazing rapidity both from the old and the young. Price one shilling each. Parties at a distance can have them forwarded by post by enclosing stamps for the amount; when three powders or more are required, free to any post town in the colony.

N.B.—Be particular to state the age. Prepared only at WATSON'S Drug Stores, 440, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

FIRST-RATE TRAVELLING BRITZKA for SALE. Apply to Mr. URQUHART, Parramatta.

MASONIC.—R. A. Aprons, Sashes, and Jewels, M Masons' Aprons, &c., always on hand, at R. LEWORTHY'S, 176, George-street.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DRAPERS, &c. The remaining Portion of an open Stock of Drapery, &c., selling off by the undersigned, who are retiring from the colonial branch of their business. EDE, BROTHERS, and CO., 36, Wynyard-lane.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—Cases of 2 dozen each. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

CHILI FLOUR, in lots to suit purchasers, fresh parcel. JAMES DEAN.

CAITHNESS PAVEMENT for SALE. JAMES DEAN.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to THACKER, DANIEL, and CO., corner of George and Jamison-streets.

FOR SALE, ex Francis, from Launceston, at Moore's Wharf, 1200 5-feet paling, and 500 posts and rails. Apply to Captain BROWN, on board; or to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

FOR SALE.—A Soda-water, Ginger Beer, and Wine and Spirit Business, doing a large trade. For particulars apply to G. WILKIE and CO., George and Pitt streets, Sydney.

COMPOSITE MOULD CANDLES.—Manufactured by the A. S. W. Company, Dixon-street, Sydney.—The A. S. W. Company's Composite Mould Candles burn without smoke or smell, and as long as Stearine or Sperm Candles, and give as good a light. The price is within one penny per pound of common mould candles. Each six candles are wrapped up separately, with the Company's name on the wrapper. To be had of all respectable grocers. Australian Stearine Works, Dixon-street, Sydney.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

LIME.—A Parcel of fine fresh Coral Lime, just landed from New Caledonia. R. TOWNS and CO.

SODA WATER and LEMONADE BOTTLES.—For SALE, a small parcel of the best make of bottles in convenient packages of two gross, suitable for shipment or for up-country trade. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

NEWCASTLE and WOLLONGONG COALS, delivered in Sydney at 33s., and at the Wharf, Parramatta, at 40s. per ton. Phœnix Wharf.

TO SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lbs.
Woolbagging, best maker
Bags
Sewing twine
Needles
Sheepshears, Wilkinson's and Sorby's
Sugar
Rice
Tea
Flour
Tobacco
Moleskin trousers
Scotch twill shirts
And every article requisite on a station.

JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

LIME.—BLAXLAND'S superior kiln-burnt screened Lime may be now had in any quantity, for cash, at the following reduced prices:—

At the kilns, Newington, ... 1s. 4d. per bushel.
At the Lodge, Parramatta Road 1s. 6d. ditto
Mr. J Good, Cornstalk Inn, Parramatta ... 1s. 6d. ditto
Delivered on the river or harbour, 1s. 6d. ditto
At the Albion Wharf, Sydney... 1s. 4d. ditto.

Unless the bags are returned, a charge of 8d. each will be made. The superiority of this lime is manifested by the increasing demand, with a full saving of 2d. per bushel to purchasers by its freedom from sand (the sand becoming vitrified by being burnt in close kilns; also, of water and labour, from its being slacked and screened fit for immediate use.

A. A. CO.'S best screened Coals; Firewood, in short billets. E J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

25,000 SLATES, various sizes Cements, Plaster, &c. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

ROOFS.—Estimates given for Slating and Plumbing. Slates, lead, cement, &c. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-st.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.—The best, largest, and cheapest assortment of foreign and colonial timber of all descriptions—white and pitch pine tongued and grooved flooring boards—clear pineboards, all thicknesses—cedar all thicknesses—Oregon and Baltic scantling—Baltic red deals—colonial and other hard woods—laths, palings, weatherboards, battens, shingles, skirting boards, architraves, mouldings, &c.—panel and sash doors, French doors, and glazed sashes, in every variety. Country orders promptly executed at the lowest market rates.

9000 SUPERIOR Swiss Paving Slabs, for halls, verandahs, kitchens, &c. 17 x 17, 19 x 19, 22 x 22, at 1s. 3d. per foot surface. BLOOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

60,000 FEET ¾ inch white pine, planed one side, very cheap. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

100,000 FEET splendid Baltic T. and G. boards, 6 inches wide, 1¼, 1, and ¾ inch thick. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

15,000 SUPERIOR T. and G. pitch pine, 1¼-inch flooring boards. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

30,000 FEET pitch pine, planed on one side, for stair treads, &c., 1, 1¼, and 2 inches. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

40,000 FEET shelving boards, planed both sides. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

100,000 HOBART Town and forest oak shingles. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

600 SUPERIOR American oars, from 10 to 22 feet. Also Venetian blinds, very cheap. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

25,000 BANGOR SLATES, 24 x 12, 22 x 12, 18 x 10, and 16 x 8. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

ON SALE.—Just landed, one of Morgan's patent Composite Candle Machines, complete, in good order, containing,

56 frames ...... ...... 6's
8 ditto ...... ...... 8's
4 ditto ...... ...... 12's
2 ditto ...... ...... L. 4's
1 ditto ...... ...... S 4's.

For particulars apply to BAYLDON and GRAHAM, Corio-street Geelong.

POTATOES.—A small shipment, of good quality, in excellent condition, now landing, at Botts' Wharf, ex Acis, from New Zealand. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

COALS, COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

NEW DOGCART for SALE, a very superior one, built to order by Robertson, with wings, lancewood shafts, &c. To be seen at the Edinburgh Mews, Pitt-street South, near Bathurst-street.

LAND for SALE, on Cook's River Road, 50 feet by 100; price £40. G. F. SANDROCK, Kent-street.

NEWTOWN FOLKS.—THIS DAY, splendid Butter, Bacon, Cheese, and Lard, at 1s. lb. APPLETON.

POLAR OIL on SALE. JOHN ROBARTON and CO., 3, Jamison-street.

PURE BRED DURHAM BULL for SALE.—"Vampire," a red roan, calved 25th June, 1855. Full particulars may be ascertained at MARTYN and SCHRODER'S, 131, Pitt-street.

CHAMPION'S No. 24 Vinegar, in quarter-casks, now landing, for SALE, by WILLIS, MERRY, and CO, Botts' Wharf.

SALT, Liverpool coarse, dairy, and rock, for SALE by WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

PIANOFORTE for SALE.—A splendid toned 6¾ semi-cottage, nearly new. Enquire Mr. RAMSAY, grocer, Balmain.

SQUARE PIANO for Sale or Hire, cheap. Inquire at 332, Castlereagh street.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, an Allotment of Land in Albert street, Redfern, 50 feet frontage, 75 feet deep, with a four-roomed cottage and good well of pure water. Apply to the owner, SAMUEL SHANNON, on the premises.

A COTTAGE for SALE, at Hunter's Hill, a nice five-roomed Cottage, with good orchard and 18 acres of land, with frontage to the Parramatta River; and also, two Houses in Balmain. Apply to J. D. LANKESTER, 235, George-street.

MAIDEN EWES.—800 First class Maiden Ewes, to arrive in a few days. HENRY BELL, 164, Pitt-street.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, privately, all the Fixtures and Stock-in-trade, consisting of confectionery, show glasses, glass cases, tobacco, cigars, pipes, &c., &c. This is a favourable opportunity for any person with a small capital to commence business. Apply to LISTER and BARNETT, auctioneers, King-street; or, to Mr. WRIGHT, on the premises, Raphael's-buildings, Margaret-street. If not disposed of to-day, will be sold by public auction To-morrow, Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

LAND.—For SALE, a very choice Allotment near Birch Grove. Inquire of E. RAMSAY, grocer and house agent, Balmain.

TOWN of COOGEE.—For SALE, an Acre of Land frontage to the sea. Price £160. Address, X. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

FIXTURES for SALE. EDE, BROTHERS, and CO., Wynyard-lane.

TO INVALIDS.—For SALE, a splendid Bath Chair, at LINDSAY'S, 17, Elizabeth-street North.

TO JEWELLERS, &c.—TO BE SOLD, goodwill, stock, and lease of a first-rate Establishment, in the centre of George-street. Apply at 235 George-street.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived, a handsome Light Britzka, glass front, removable at pleasure, shafts and pole for one or two horses; very suitable for Members of Council or other gentlemen travelling up the country. Apply by letter for further particulars to Mr. E. K. SILVESTER, HERALD Office.

KENILWORTH.—A CHOICE CATTLE STATION in District of WIDE BAY, together with about 1100 HEAD OF QUIET WELL-BRED CATTLE.—FOR PRIVATE SALE.—That choice and well-known cattle run, KENILWORTH, situate near the Heads of the River Mary, in the district of Wide Bay, and distant only about 90 miles from BRISBANE. The country consists of open flats and undulating ridges, and is VERY FATTENING. It is in the neighbourhood of the runs of Messrs. M'Connel and Messrs. Hope and Ramsay and is watered by the Mary (to which it has a frontage of about 16 miles), the Kenilworth and Bill Rivers, as well as by various creeks.

The IMPROVEMENTS are as follow:—

A substantial four-roomed cottage, floored and shingled, built for the proprietor's own use.

A four-roomed cottage, used as a store, and dwelling for the overseer and stockman.

A large house paddock.

A large bush paddock, with natural boundaries, capable of running 300 to 400 horses.

A stock-yard capable of holding 1000 head of cattle.

With the Kenilworth run will be sold about 1100 head of quiet WELL-BRED CATTLE.

*** Stores, bullock-teams, horses, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

A LARGE SHOP, suitable for offices, or a wholesale business, and Stable to LET. 5, Bridge street.

ANY GENTLEMAN, at the University, requiring Board and Residence, can meet with the same within a convenient distance, in a house where he would have every facility for study and enjoy all the comforts of home. Terms, very moderate. Apply ETA, HERALD Office.

A DOUBLE-BEDDED Room, use of Sitting-room, to LET. Sunday board optional. Terms very moderate. 98, Elizabeth-street, facing the Racecourse, near Market-street.

APARTMENTS, at No 1, Mountry's-buildings, near Petty's Hotel, Church Hill.

APARTMENTS to LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, No. 35, Harrington-street, near Church Hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Gentlemen and Families can be accommodated at Mrs. SMITH'S, 6, Hunter-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. A vacancy, 10, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Two Gentlemen requiring the above can be accommodated at 3, Premier-terrace, William-street.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a very compact genteel Cottage (five rooms), good situation; plenty of good water. R. BLAKE

BUSINESS Premises, in Pitt-street.—To LET, two Shops, and extensive premises in the rear. Apply to ALFRED FAIRFAX 287 George-street.

COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS, opposite Exchange Offices, TO LET. JOHN GARSED.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGES to LET; taxes paid, water laid on. Whittell's Coal Yard, Bathurst-st.

FURNISHED Apartments vacant, with or without board. Apply to Mrs BIRD 8 Hunter-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, or Bedrooms, on moderate terms No 2 Upper Fort-street.

FIRST-RATE INVESTMENT in the Town of APPIN. —To LET, the Lease, License, and Goodwill of that old-established and well-known house, "The Railway Hotel," in the town of Appin, now in full trade, and doing a brisk business.

There is a good garden, well enclosed, and a thirty-acre paddock, with never failing water. It will be let with or without the furniture, which, if wanted, can be had at a valuation.

The present facilities for a comfortable and quiet business in this healthful and picturesque locality will be much increased by the completion of the railway to Campbelltown, the terminus being less than ten miles off—as well as by the establishment of a tri-weekly conveyance by two-horse vehicle between Campbelltown and Wollongong, to be run by the Post Office from the beginning of next year.

Application to be made to Mr. R CURRY, on the premises; or to Messrs. TOOTH, Kent Brewery.

HOUSE to LET, with large garden, Burwood, five minutes' walk from Station. Apply to Mr. HENDERSON, Lucas Road, Burwood; or, Cashier, R. J. and G. Want, No 139, Pitt-street. Rent, £30.

HOUSE to LET, Cumberland-street, containing six rooms, water laid on, is very convenient, has just undergone a thorough repair, and will be let at a reduced rent to a respectable tenant. Apply at MACNAMARA, SON, and CO.'S Wharf.

LIVERPOOL.—To LET, a first rate Public-house, now in full trade, well-known as the Liverpool Arms, lately in the occupation of Mr. William Cummins. The house is in good repair and has every convenience for a first-class family hotel. Possession can be given immediately, or on the first of January. For further particulars, apply to Mrs GRAHAM, on the premises.

NOTICE TO WORKING MEN and Small Capitalists. —First-rate Building Allotments to LET, at Upper Paddington, for 99 years, from one shilling per week ground rent. For particulars apply to J. KINGSTON, No. 1, William and Victoria streets; or to Mr. J. W. ELLIS, Point Piper Road.

OFFICES.—One Large Room, easily divided; position unexceptionable. Apply 246, George-street.

PRIVATE BOARD, &c., 149, Bathurst-street East. Cottage lately occupied by Mrs C Smith.

PRIVATE BOARDING Establishment, for Gentlemen and Families, 37 Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

PARRAMATTA.—PUBLIC-HOUSE.—To LET, that old-established Public-house, situate at the corner of Church and Palmer streets, known at present as "The Sign the Case is Altered" (formerly the "Coach and Horses"), and at present in full license. Possession will be given immediately, but the rent not to commence until the 1st January next, on account of the premises undergoing a thorough repair. Application to be made to JAMES GALLAWAY, Esq., Marquarie-street, Parramatta; or, to the undersigned. EDWARD DRINKWATER, Kissing Point.

PUBLIC-HOUSE TO BE LET.—The Inn at Carlisle Gully, New England, situate between Armidale and Tamworth, on the great Northern Road, and 18 miles from the Rocky River gold-fields. The improvements are very extensive and complete, all in good repair, consisting of detached kitchen, dry store, granary, six-stall stable (floored and lofted), all quite new; pighouse, stockyard, good garden substantially railed, and inside the garden is a small cottage of two rooms, used as a schoolroom or nursery. Small lucerne paddock, cultivation paddock of 20 acres, large grass paddock of about 200 acres, all substantially fenced, and well watered. The proprietor has held a publican's license for eight years, and during that time the house has done a first-rate trade, and from the central position of this inn it must always command a good business, in fact this property is so well known that it requires no comment; but any person with common industry must make a fortune. The Inn will be let with or without the furniture. Early application is necessary; none but respectable parties will be treated with. There will also be LET the Blacksmith's Forge, a full set of good tools, and a large stock of useful iron; the forge and tools will be let separate. Apply to W. STITT, Carlisle Gully.

RETIRED BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Gentleman of steady habits, with a respectable family, where there are no other lodgers. Situation, Cleveland-street, Redfern, opposite the Paddocks. Terms moderate. Address X Y Z., HERALD Office.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Suite of Offices, forming one-half of the new building erected by the Sydney Insurance Company at the corner of Hunter and Pitt streets, will be LET for a term.

The above comprise lower and upper rooms, capable of giving much accommodation by subdivision, and being in the choicest business locality in the city, are most suitable for a public institution, or town offices of a great mercantile firm.

Applications stating terms will be received at the Company's Offices, Bridge-street, until the 25th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.

ST. KILDA HOUSE Private Boarding Establishment for Gentlemen and Families, 15, Woolloomooloo-st.

TO LET, first-rate position, Business Premises between the Commercial Bank and Bank of New South Wales, and nearly opposite to General Post Office. Apply to A. MOSES, SONS, and CO.

TO LET, an Orchard, at Ashfield, about two acres, well stocked with fruit trees and vines in full bearing. For particulars apply to Mr. T. M'CULLOCH, 24, Elizabeth-street; or Mr. W. W. HENSON, Ashfield.

TO LET, a House in Clarence-lane, rooms; water laid on; all taxes paid. Apply to ALLAN and NORTON, Clarence-street.

TO LET, in Parramatta-street, Providence Chapel, with Dwelling-house, containing four rooms, and garden attached; water laid on. Rent moderate. Apply to S. DICKSON, draper, 352, George-street.

TO LET, Maryville Cottage; garden ground front and rear, good water, seven rooms. Five minutes' walk from Newtown Church. Apply to URIAH SPENCHLEY, on the ground, or MICHAEL BENNETT, ironmonger, 571, George-street.

TO LET, at Redfern, Genteel four-room Cottage, 15s. Apply to Mr. F. LEE, St. Arnaud House, Pitt-street, Redfern.

TO LET, at the North Shore, situate in Berry's Bay, Monte Christo House, containing seven rooms, with kitchen and pantry, large garden, and a never failing supply of pure water. Apply to JOHN BLUE, sen., Old Commodore, North Shore.

TO PUBLICANS and others.—To LET, a spacious Booth, suitable for pic-nics, flower shows, &c. Apply S. LONG'S, College Hotel, Francis-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, a large and extensive first-class Business Premises, lately erected, centrically situated, in Pitt-street, next the Mayor Inn, suitable for any business. For particulars, which will be very reasonable to a respectable and responsible person, apply to T. MAHER, Willow Tree, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a very desirable Family Residence in Woolloomooloo. Apply to Mr. SMITH, chemist, William street.

TO LET, on Lease for a term, at a moderate rent, 200 acres of the best Illawarra land, with a right of run over 600 acres. Apply to M D. D., HERALD Office.

TO LET, a House of four rooms, South Head Road. Rent, 16s. per week. J. T. GROCOTT and CO., 55, King street.

TO LET, a House in Goodwin's-buildings, Prince-street, containing eight rooms; good yard and water laid on. Apply to Mr. ANDREW GOODWIN, Prince-street South.

TO LET, a small Shop, in King-street, between George and Pitt streets, now occupied as a millinery and bonnet shop. Apply to JAMES DIXSON, 58 King-st.

TO LET or for SALE, a Verandah Cottage on the Botany Road, two miles from the Cleveland Tollbar, formerly the property of the late R Fawcett, Esq., containing six rooms, with hall entrance, detached kitchen, three stall stable, coachhouse, fowl house, pigstye, &c., with six acres of excellent land, divided into garden and horse paddocks, well laid down with clover, with abundance of good water in the dryest seasons. For particulars apply at the Cauliflower Inn, Parramatta-street.

TO LET, Two Cottages, in Chelsea-street, Surry Hills. Apply on the Premises.

TO LET HOUSES: 5 rooms, 12s., 3 rooms 9s. Apply Mr. THOMAS, grocer, Bay-street, Glebe.

TO LET, Two Houses, in Belgrave-terrace, and also one in Botany-street, containing 7 rooms; and also one in Charles-street, containing 4 rooms. Apply to JOHN CARNEY, Liverpool-street, Builders' Arms.

TO LET, on the 1st January, the two Houses, known as the Britannia Hotel. They can be taken as one place or divided. Apply JOSEPH SIMMONS, jun., Britannia Hotel, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the Store known as Beames and Keele's, in Hunter street, between George and Pitt streets. Apply to JOSEPH SIMMONS jun., Britannia Hotel, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Prospect Cottage, Strawberry Hills, consisting of six rooms, detached kitchen, shed, well of water, paddock, &c. The house is newly painted and papered, and immediate possession can be given. May be viewed on application to Mr. MACDONALD, grocer, opposite; and for particulars apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-square

TO LET, the House, in York-street, opposite the Police Office, recently in the occupation of the late G. R. Nichols, Esq., M.P., comprising eight rooms; yard, with enclosed shed, water laid on, &c. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, Castlereagh-street, a six-roomed House; Elizabeth-street, two five-room Houses; also one four-room ditto; the old-established Shop and Premises, known as No. 1, Park-street; Shop and Premises, Pitt-street. Apply to J. BRODLEY, agent, Royal Hotel.

TO LET, Two superior Houses in Wynyard-square, situate near Messrs. Spyer and Co.'s. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL DAVIS, Exhibition Hotel, corner of Pitt and Market streets.

TO LET, those first class Premises, situate in New Pitt-street, near the Exchange, at present occupied by Messrs. Sichel and Co.; they can be taken as a whole, but being particularly eligible for subdivision, may be let as separate tenancies, for offices of public companies, or to private individuals, the proprietor being willing to make alterations to suit the convenience of permanent tenants. Possession to be had on the 1st January next. For further particulars apply to JOHN RITCHIE, 57, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, a comfortable Family Residence, commanding a view of the harbour, and within five minutes' walk of the Post Office; there is a bath room attached, and every convenience for culinary purposes. Apply to Captain VILES, Viles'-buildings, near Gas Works, Kent-street; or on the premises, next door.

TO BE LET, and may be entered immediately, in a populous neighbourhood, situate at the corner of Castlereagh and Goulburn streets, a good and roomy premises, adapted for any extensive business, comprising a large store or shop, with cellarage, parlour, spacious upper rooms, kitchen, stabling, yard, well enclosed, water, and every convenience for a family; secure back entrance to the whole. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. PLOMER, at his residence adjoining. Terms, moderate.

TO LET, a Shop, in George-street South. For particulars apply to JOSEPH BAYLISS, No. 334, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, at No. 55½, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, a House, containing seven rooms, kitchen, Russell stove, coach-house and stable; water laid on—pleasantly situated in a very healthy locality, fit for any gentleman's family; immediate possession can be had. Enquire on the premises.

TO LET, Nos. 2 and 3, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street, Church-hill, containing six rooms each, with good yard; water laid on. To a respectable tenant will be let for a term at a moderate rent. Newly painted. Apply to RAPHAEL, George-street.

TO LET, a Seven-roomed House, garden, and stable. Apply to Mr JOSEPH VICKERY, at Waverley.

TO BE LET, furnished, with immediate possession, a House at Paddington, commanding a delightful view, containing seven rooms, pantries, store-room, and servants' apartments; water laid on to the kitchen and laundry, which are fitted up with oven, boiler, &c. There are also a wood yard and garden attached, making it a most desirable residence for any respectable family visiting the metropolis for a time. Rent not so much an object as a careful tenant. Further particulars and cards to view may be obtained on application to Mr. THOMAS COWLISHAW, Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, on the Parramatta Road, and a few minutes walk from the Sydney University—That newly-built stone house in the garden of Mr. J. B. JONES; it contains every convenience for a family residence. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, the extensive Stores, with Dwelling-house attached, situated Lower George-street, lately occupied by the undersigned. MITCHELL and CO., Circular Quay.

TO LET, in Clarence-street, a Cottage, with immediate possession. Apply Mr RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-st.

TO LET, a Cottage within two minutes' walk of the Newtown Railway Station. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-street Sydney.

TO LET, in Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, a first-class House, comprising six rooms, with detached kitchen and servants' room. Apply to THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

TO LET, a House in Pitt-street, containing shop with plate-glass front, large cellar, and eight rooms; water laid on, and thoroughly drained. S. HEBBLEWHITE, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

TO LET, two capital showy shops, suitable for any light fancy business. Water laid on to each. Stand equal to any in Sydney, one door from George-street, facing the new bank now building, corner of King and George-streets. Together or separate. Apply to Messrs. ROWE and FIELD, architects, 55, King-street East.

WOLLONGONG.—Delightful Country Residence for SALE, or to be LET.—The property is freehold, and consists of a new brick house, garden, and three paddocks, containing 27½ acres of very superior land, cleared and stumped, watered by a creek, situate at the foot of Mount Keera, about a mile from the town. Apply to Mr. GEARD, auctioneer, Wollongong.

TO STAND this season at Frogmore, near Penrith DULCIMER, recently imported by the late John Tindale, Esq. Terms, £3 per mare. The property of John Towerson, Stadhampton Mill, Oxon. Young DULCIMER is 16 hands high, a beautiful brown; he was bred by Mr. Molyneaux, in Nuneham Park, Oxon, out of a celebrated hunter mare, allowed to be the largest and best hunter in this country, and was got by that noted horse, Dulcimer, the property of Mr. Samuel Beesley, of Summer Town, near Oxford. He is allowed to be the largest and best thorough-bred horse in England, his stock has sold at £150 each as yearlings, to go to Newmarket. Old Dulcimer is by Muley, son of Orville, who won the St. Leger in 1802, and 21 other races. Eleanor, his dam, won 27 races, besides the Derby and Oaks. Muley is sire of Muley Moloch, (the sire of Alice Hawthorn,) who run 16 times, won 11, beating all the best horses of his day. He won the Champagne stakes at Doncaster, at two years old; the York Derby at three years old; the Port Stakes at Newmarket; the Gold Cup and King's Plate at Carlisle; and the Doncaster Stakes, at four years old; and the Gold Cup at Newcastle; and the Doncaster Stakes, at five years old. Muley is sire of Little Wonder, the winner of the Derby in 1840. Muley is also sire of Margrave, winner of the Leger in 1832. Dulcimer's dam is Dulcamara, by Waxy. She is the dam of Souvenir, winner of the Gold Cup at Ascot, &c., out of Witchery, sister to Sorcery (who won the Oaks), by Sorcerer, out of Cobia, by Skyscraper (who won the Derby), Woodpecker, Heinel, by Squirrel, &c., &c. All Mares tried to be considered payable.

*** The Proprietor is open to show Young Dulcimer against any three-year old colt, for size, strength and action, for any sum of money. The public have not had such an opportunity of using such a young horse in this country for many years, to get hunters and match horses.

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